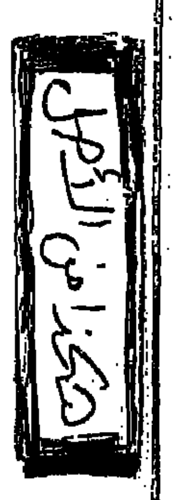
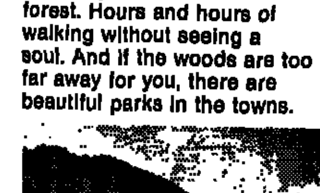


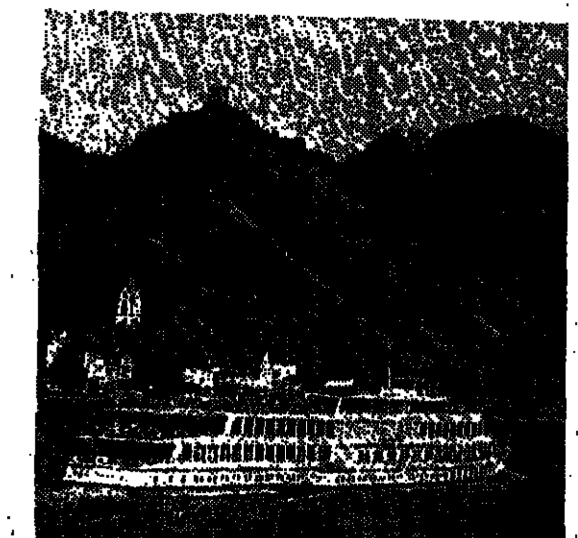


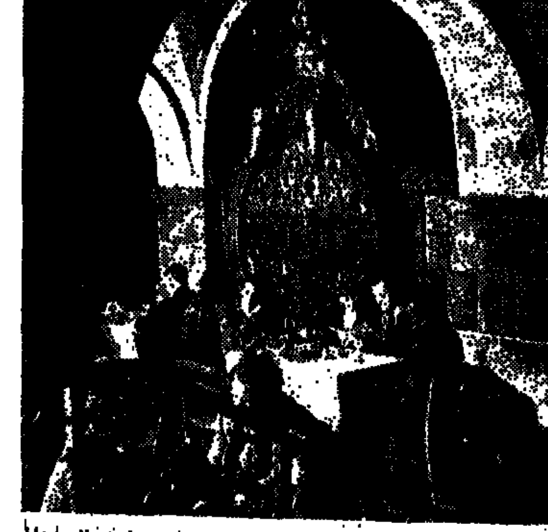




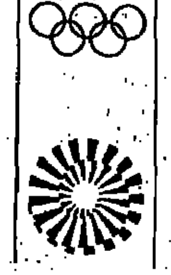














The German Tribune

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Hanoi's offensive tests vietnamisation

It was shortly after the 1968 Tet offensive, a campaign that from the military point of view occasioned frightful losses for Hanoi but proved most successful in terms of international affairs.

In New York a Soviet diplomat confronted an American colleague with the question – a pertinent one, too – why the United States had been unable despite its massive military commitment on South Vietnam's behalf to break North Vietnamese fighting strength.

That, the American diplomat is said to have countered, was nothing surprising. "You have Vietnam's Prussians on your side and we have the Bavarians."

This is not to cast aspersions on many a military feat by South Germans but the story nonetheless neatly underlines Hanoi's energy and staying-power.

With its current large-scale offensive on two fronts – in the extreme north and south-west of South Vietnam – Communist North Vietnam has dashed hopes that it might have been induced to slacken its military pace in view of President Nixon's Peking visit and the forthcoming Moscow summit.

The war in Indo-China has been ticking over since February 1971 and the South Vietnamese Laotian campaign. Now it is in full swing again.

Again the intensification of hostilities has not come as a surprise. Six weeks later than expected South Vietnam is experiencing the full-scale Communist attack observers and the Allied supreme command in Saigon had supposed to be on the way in time for the mid-February Tet holiday or President Nixon's Peking visit at the latest.

Hanoi's large-scale troop build-up on the border between Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam, not to mention the ill-fated attempts by Saigon to dislodge the attacking forces from their strongholds in the vicinity of Kratie in the Mekong bulge, would appear to herald a long, hot summer in Vietnam.

After the intermezzo of so-called Paris peace talks that failed to bring about final victory round the conference table Hanoi seems to have decided in February to rely entirely on its military showing again.

The prospects would appear to be good. The fighting-power of US ground troops still stationed in South Vietnam must be rated negligible and it is most unlikely that President Nixon will be prepared to send out fresh troops to bolster the South Vietnamese.

In the 1968 Presidential election campaign Mr Nixon undertook to reduce US commitments in South Vietnam. He cannot afford to go back on or bend his promise at this stage. It would mean jeopardising what are good prospects of re-election at the end of this year.

Yet Mr Nixon must also ensure that South Vietnam holds its ground at least until the US Presidential elections are over. A serious military setback of any kind for South Vietnam would have grave consequences for the defence concept drawn up and inaugurated with a will by America.

Vietnamisation would not only be called into question; it would be proved out of the question. Military commitments in South Vietnam that have cost the United States 50,000 war dead over a period of ten years would have been to no avail and Hanoi's victory only a matter of time.

North Vietnam's targets amount to more than conquest of the two key Northern provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien. The capital of Thua Thien province, the old Imperial city of Hué, it will be remembered, was taken and held for three weeks in the face of counter-attacks by the US marines and the South Vietnamese 1st Division in February 1968.

This time the North Vietnamese are aiming at taking over two provinces for good, followed by several others extending down to Da Nang. Incontrovertible military success of this kind would serve to break the morale of the South Vietnamese troops and render the Thieu administration's prospects of survival slender, to say the least.

Hanoi has no intention of compelling President Thieu to reach a compromise. The current offensive on two fronts is unquestionably designed to bring about his downfall.

The political stage in Saigon is too unstable and the willingness of the Opposition to come to "terms" with the North too pronounced for President Thieu politically to survive the loss of the northern provinces.

General Thieu, like President Nixon before him, has no choice but to succeed. The loss of Quang Tri province cannot be countenanced – not because of the military advantage the North Vietnamese would gain but because of the political and psychological repercussions.

Yet Saigon's plans to retake the province are fraught with danger and the risk of disaster in densely-populated coastal areas.

The next few weeks will show how much fighting-power there is behind the Vietnamisation slogan but in view of the dogged Prussian staying-power of the North one cannot help recalling the comment by a US major in the Mekong Delta that a town had had to be wiped out in order to be held.

H. Joachim Maitre
(Die Welt, 4 April 1972)

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Herberger honoured

Sepp Herberger, onetime trainer of the national soccer eleven that won the World Cup in 1954 celebrated his 75th birthday in Heidelberg on 28 March. With him were ex-national players Fritz Walter (left) and Helmut Rahn. (Photo: dpa)

Relations between Bonn and the Arab World gradually return to normal

Relations between this country and the Arab world are slowly but surely returning to normal. Seven years after the original Arab League decision in spring 1965 to break off diplomatic relations with Bonn the League recently gave members a free hand to resume ties as they saw fit.

Within a fortnight of the new ruling Lebanon has taken advantage of the go-ahead and become the first of the countries concerned to re-establish diplomatic relations with this country.

This was only to be expected but the move nonetheless comes as a surprise in two respects, that Lebanon has grasped the initiative in advance of Egypt and that Beirut does not, as had been supposed, appear to intend according the GDR full diplomatic recognition at the same time.

Viewed from Bonn it is hard to say what the reasons may have been in detail, but the Lebanese are reputed – and not entirely without foundation – to be smart businessmen who grasp the lie of the land faster than others. And there can be no doubt that the wind is blowing fairly for Bonn at the moment.

Historically this country occupies an intermediate position in the Middle East, a position midway between the Third Reich, which as an arch-enemy of the Jews was the Arabs' natural ally, and the European Community, which has staked its claim in the Mediterranean and the Middle East but is as yet too weak and politically disunited to look after its interests in practice.

Both this country's past and Europe's future must be the subject of serious discussion between Germans and Arabs. It will then become apparent that there is a good deal more to traditional good ties between the two than Hitler's bloodthirsty anti-Semitism.

It will also be evident that this country, as a leading member of the European Communities, has a role to play in the Middle East just as do Britain, France and Italy with their longer-standing historical ties. Normal diplomatic relations are the sine qua non of a goodwill exchange of this kind, an exchange that can well achieve hard-and-fast results.

The Arabs, Egypt included, ought not to attempt prior to resuming relations to force Bonn to commit itself to more than the repeatedly declared intention of Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel to pursue a balanced policy towards the Middle East.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 April 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Pompidou's referendum is a tactical masterpiece

Almost three years to the day since the referendum that decided General de Gaulle to resign, the French are to go the polls again on 23 April to vote in a referendum that will conclude the post-de Gaulle era and officially herald that of Georges Pompidou.

The object of the referendum, a whole hearted vote in favour of enlargement of the Common Market to include Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, at the same time amounts to a free hand for M. Pompidou in his future policy towards Europe.

Comparing the two referendums, the General's final referendum of 27 April 1969 and M. Pompidou's latest stratagem, in terms of a game of roulette it could be said that General de Gaulle bet his bottom dollar on a single colour, prepared to win or lose all and accept the consequences, which indeed he did.

M. Pompidou, on the other hand, has placed a negligible sum of money on both colours. He cannot lose; he is merely calling the other players' bluffs. The first political opponents to fall out with each other after the initial shock had worn off were the Communists and the Socialists, which was precisely what M. Pompidou had in mind.

It is already clear that a majority of the French electorate will vote in favour of the Ten. According to the latest poll, commissioned by *France-Soir*, 66 per cent already approve and this percentage will probably increase as the government campaign gets off the ground.

What will count as far as the opinion pollsters are concerned (though not for the President himself) is the number of noes and abstentions.

The Communists are to vote "non" in protest against a "little Europe of monopolies" while the Socialists propose to abstain.

One has to hand it to M. Pompidou. The referendum is a tactical masterpiece in terms of both topic and timing. In October he will chair the European summit in Paris and with the referendum having resulted in a vote of confidence in himself and the Common Market M. Pompidou will be unique among the ten heads of government in being able to refer to a mandate given him by an electorate of 29 million people.

The referendum will enable M. Pompidou to lend special emphasis to the French government's views on European integration. Europe, Paris feels, must remain a "European Europe" of nation states with few or weak political institutions and the retention of national identities. At the same time it must compete with America.

What shape Europe as envisaged by France is to take over and above this approach is unclear. There has as yet been no hint as to the forms of political integration M. Pompidou foresees for the next few years.

This is a question that the political parties, in particular the Radical Socialists led by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, have so far asked in vain. The voters will unquestionably vote in favour of the larger EEC on 23 April, however.

In terms of domestic politics the fruits of the referendum are likely to be even lusher.

The rift is particularly serious for the Socialists, the Communists having been opposed to the idea of a united Europe for years.

François Mitterrand and his Socialists on the other hand have for years been in favour of a larger European Community but are now forced to call on their supporters to impose a semi-boycott on European integration so as not to play into the hands of the Gaullists, their domestic opponents.

The current situation resembles the state of affairs that materialised in Britain a year ago. The Conservatives have grasped the initiative on Europe and are busy reaping a harvest sown by the Left in the course of long years of idealism.

The most important aspect for M. Pompidou himself, however, who is now nearing the half-way mark of a term of office due to end in 1976, is the turning-point in respect of the Gaullist legacy that has so far overshadowed his every move.

General de Gaulle himself may have made initial approaches to Britain via Christopher Soames, the British ambassador in Paris, but the ten-member Europe including Great Britain is no longer the General's Europe; it is unmistakeably that of Georges Pompidou.

Lutz Krusche

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 March 1972)

Paris Vietnam talks remain icy

What is the point of the Paris Vietnam talks? William Porter, chief US delegate at the Paris monologues, asked himself this question before he and his delegation withdrew from the 147th fruitless session.

Like Henry Cabot Lodge and Averell Harriman before him Mr Porter is increasingly depressed by the intransigence of the other side.

The talks have indeed achieved no constructive results whatsoever apart from reaching agreement three years ago – after weeks of argument – about the form they were to take.

Washington has again allowed the Paris talks to reach deadlock, confirming the validity of President Nixon's decision to press ahead with the troop withdrawals regardless of what happens at the conference table.

From time to time, incidentally, the Americans seem determined – and rightly so – to illustrate the juncture at which the two sides part company and render the talks paradoxical.

The Communists have increasingly elevated the principle of non-negotiation to the main criterion of their conduct of the conference. Either that or they aim at taking all and conceding nothing.

Mr Porter's decision to adjourn the talks is, last but not least, an expression of disappointment. Washington had evidently hoped that in the wake of President Nixon's Peking visit there would at least be a little movement in the trench warfare round the conference table.

Claims that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai paid Hanoi a visit immediately after Mr Nixon's Peking trip have, when all is said and done, not been denied, but attendant hopes have yet to be fulfilled.

It remains to be seen whether Mme Ngyuyen Thi Binh, the chief Vietcong delegate, will return from Hanoi with a fresh briefing that might serve to thaw the icy atmosphere of the talks a little.

If this proves not to be the case adjournments may come to be the rule. Abandonment of the talks altogether will then no longer be a distant prospect. And this could be neither in China's nor in Russia's interest.

Wilfried Nordmann

(Bremer Nachrichten, 27 March 1972)

Britain imposes direct rule on Northern Ireland

The suspension of Stormont by Whitehall is an inevitable consequence of the crisis that has resulted from the deadlock of talks between Mr Heath and Mr Faulkner.

The Northern Ireland Premier having proved unwilling to hand over a major facet of Stormont's powers, the control of law and order and more specifically the police force, Whitehall had no alternative but to take the bull by the horns and assume full responsibility for Ulster as is already done for Scotland and Wales.

The take-over, for an initial period of twelve months, will, on the face of it, bring about few changes in the administration of the province.

A British Minister directly responsible to the Whitehall Cabinet will take over the powers exercised for the past 51 years by the Northern Irish Premier and the Stormont parliament.

He will be assisted by an advisory committee on which representatives of Northern Irish groups willing to co-operate will sit.

Were the Social Democratic and Labour Party as the main Opposition group representing the Roman Catholics prepared to abandon its boycott of Belfast some progress towards surmounting the present political stagnation would have been achieved.

Mr Lynch, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, has reacted in Dublin by talking in terms of a step forward. This is certainly true of the support given to the British government by Mr Wilson and the Labour Opposition at Westminster.

This is not, of course, to say that the parties concerned are much nearer a solution of the Northern Ireland problem. The IRA intends to carry on bombing and Protestant extremists may well follow suit. There is certainly a grave danger that they might.

The problem remains unsolved. It is that of reconciling the desire of the Protestant majority to remain linked with Britain and that of the Roman Catholic minority to bring about the reunification of Ireland without forgoing the welfare benefits accruing from ties with London.

Mr Heath's move might help to clear the air in Northern Ireland, create a climate of hope and convince Irish people capable of moderation, if there are any, that bomb-throwing and extremism are not the answer.

A slight political step forward may bring about progress in tolerant living together.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 March 1972)

Nine months of Maltese poker have come to a close. A new defence agreement with the George Cross island has been signed at Marlborough House, London.

Mintoff almost gains his ends for Malta

Nato Secretary-General Joseph Luns of Holland was present at the ceremony and he, British Defence Minister Lord Carrington and Premier Dom Mintoff of Malta raised their champagne glasses to the success of the new agreement.

Yet only a few weeks previously the same three men had been at loggerheads in Rome.

The outcome of the hectic talks, conducted by Mr Mintoff with Levantine dexterity, will, now that agreement has been reached, probably prove satisfactory for all concerned.

Malta is to remain a British military base for a further seven years and Nato forces will also be allowed to use the facilities whereas Valetta harbour will remain closed to Communist fleets.

This was the crucial point as far as Britain and Nato were concerned. In the nuclear age Malta is no longer of major importance to the West as a naval base, yet the West is keen to ensure that it falls into the hands of neither the Arabs nor the Soviet Union.

Britain is to increase its annual payments in return for use of Malta's military facilities from £4.8 to £14 million and individual Nato countries are to contribute a further £10 million in bilateral economic aid in the course of the agreement's lifetime.

There is little point in arguing whether or not the price is too high. After all, what yardsticks are to be taken? Mr Mintoff's government has rightly pointed out time and time again that Britain pays Cyprus and America Spain far more than Malta has ever received in return for the use of military facilities.

After 170 years in the service of the British Empire, Mr Mintoff complains, an attempt is being made to fob off Malta with a pittance.

The Maltese Premier has certainly succeeded in changing this state of affairs. He fought for every extra million and on his return was fêted by his fellow-countrymen.

It remains to be seen whether his socialist economic strategy will prove a success. After centuries of economic dependence on foreign powers he hopes to be able to put the newly-negotiated millions to such effective use that Malta will be able to stand on its own two feet economically when the present agreement expires and never again be dependent on selling its military facilities to foreign powers.

The West ought to be only too happy if Mr Mintoff pulls it off and succeeds in creating what he envisages as an island of peace in the middle of the Mediterranean. Let the citadel of the Knights of St John be at the disposal of tourists rather than soldiers.

Western Europe can certainly not object to the idea. It would be only too happy to see Malta neutral and merely a holidaymakers' paradise.

Dieter Stadach

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 March 1972)

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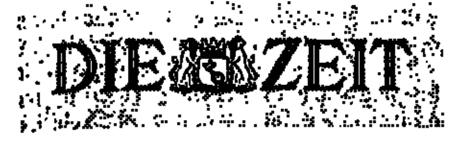
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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Britain and West Germany meet for discussions on the Rhine



One guest from Britain said that the Königswinter Conference could be a rational and emotional occasion. The pretty little Rhineland town was the scene of the 22nd Anglo-German meeting with which it has become synonymous and there was no doubting the atmosphere of the occasion.

In fact there was very little in the way of emotion, but rationality was greatly in demand. This was because of the themes that were chosen for this year's meeting: the fate of the Treaties of Moscow and Warsaw and the prospects for the European Economic Community when Great Britain joins it along with the other three applicants, Denmark, Norway and Southern Ireland.

In the pauses between the discussions and on the evenings that were warm and balmy for March the atmosphere was typical of a Königswinter Conference that is not always so rational in its atmosphere.

There are probably few other conferences in which the little peripheral informal meetings are so vital for the understanding between one nation and another and where so many personal contacts can be made as at this Anglo-German meeting.

As usual there were many political VIPs from both sides of the Channel. Former Labour Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office Anthony Kershaw were there from Britain. EEC Commissioner Ralf Dahrendorf from Brussels and Cabinet Secretary Christopher Layton were represented. The President of the European Parliament Walter Berendt made a working visit and a number of well-known members of the Bundestag and Commons were there to add political weight to the occasion.

Last year the discussions in Königswinter had resembled a debate in the Commons since the main item of interest among the British visitors was their country's application for membership of the European Economic Community.

This year the occasion more closely resembled a typical day in the Bundestag with the approximately 150 participants, politicians, scientists, economists and journalists debating matters of interest to West Germany.

The debates about the future of the Treaty of Moscow and Treaty of Warsaw rubbed off on this international gathering and when the event was over it was the Social Democrat politicians who returned to Bonn with the feeling that their policies had received the backing of the Königswinter Conference.

British politicians, no matter from which side of the floor they came, left no doubts in anyone's mind that they feared the consequences if the Treaties were not ratified.

But although it was interesting to know how the British representatives felt about the Bonn Ostpolitik it was at least as interesting to hear the ideas put forward by the British on the future development of the Common Market.

Since the last Königswinter Conference the British have signed the Treaty of Accession. So the suggestions they had to make in Königswinter were not, as in previous years, interesting comments from the sidelines by an impartial observer, and Utopian schemes. What was now suggested by the British stood a good chance of becoming a European reality.

And the British made it quite clear in Königswinter that they will feel it their duty, as an EEC member to think carefully about the future of a ten-strong Europe, but not to exert excessive pressure to get their own way. But at the same time they left no doubt in anyone's mind that they would exercise with elan their right to have a say in the shaping of the Europe of the future.

The most far-reaching reform proposals put forward in Königswinter concerned the European Parliament. It is self-evident that the English are most qualified to speak on this subject since London has the Mother of all Parliaments.

The British seem to be more disturbed than any of the present six members of the Common Market by the "lack of democracy" in the Community.

One German participant in the conference said: "No secret Cabinet meeting in Europe is ever so secret as an open meeting of the European Parliament."



Lilo Milchsack (Photo: Privat)

This unsatisfactory state of affairs could probably be swept aside by the suggestion made by a former British Minister. He proposed that the Parliament should be upgraded by direct election of its members.

Under his scheme thirty British MPs would be elected at the general European Parliament elections and would have a seat both in the Commons and the European Parliament. The other six British members of the European Parliament should come from the Lords.

Despite all concern the British feel that democratic controls should be improved before the Community bodies can be upgraded. We should not expect in the near future an upgrading of the European executives responsible for the Common Market's foreign and defence policies.

The British representatives at Königswinter also proved that they are capable of carrying out extraordinary moves. They proved this by confering a high honour on the initiator of the Anglo-German talks in the Rhineland town, Lilo Milchsack.

On behalf of Queen Elizabeth II the British Ambassador to West Germany Sir Roger Jackling named Lilo Milchsack Honorary Dame Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George, the first foreign woman to receive this distinction.

Dieter Buhl

(Die Zeit, 24 March 1972)

No NPD at Baden-Württemberg election campaign

Right-wing radicals, the National Democratic Party (NPD) have thrown in the towel. They have withdrawn from the Baden-Württemberg provincial assembly elections, knowing that they stand to gain nothing from them.

This is a surprising step and it obviously means that the NPD are well aware they will not obtain the five per cent of total votes cast required to get them into the Baden-Württemberg provincial assembly and have accordingly decided to save their time and money.

Nevertheless the right-wingers have announced their decision in high-falutin terms. But the reasons they give for not competing in these elections should not go without contradiction. For they are dishonourable and calculated to poison the already electric atmosphere.

There is indeed a lot at stake in Baden-Württemberg on 23 April. It is not simply a question of electing the next provincial parliament and the future Baden-Württemberg government.

The votes cast by the people of Baden and Württemberg will go a long way towards expressing the opinions held down in South-West Germany about the Bonn government and its policies.

In fact the electorate down Stuttgart way know that in the history of the Federal Republic there has never been so much to play for in a provincial assembly election. So they could well do without the suggestions being put forward by a bankrupt party that was given the order of the boot in Baden-Württemberg in 1969.

The CDU must be particularly displeased at the covering fire they are being given by the NPD. But they know as well as the Social Democrats and Free Democrats do that the votes formerly cast for an abortive ultra-right splinter group are evenly distributed over all major parties.

This, however, is not the decisive point. The crux is that no one in the Federal Republic can even pretend that there might be a party in this country that relied on support from radicals.

And this is not an occasion for the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats to rejoice in the misfortune of their opponents. They must not use the NPD's embarrassing move to their own advantage or it could turn out to be more than a political event on the periphery.

If the SPD and FDP seek to gain an advantage from the NPD's foul tactics there will only be one party sitting back rubbing their hands with gleeful Schadenfreude.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 March 1972)

Brandt will only call an election as a last resort

Chancellor Brandt has said that on no account will be call premature elections before the decision is taken on whether or not the Warsaw and Moscow Treaties are to be ratified and even then only as a last resort.

Speaking on television Willy Brandt said: "It is extremely difficult to arrange elections (ahead of schedule), especially if the Opposition does not want them."

He signed that he was resolved to carry on to the end of this legislative period with a small majority. He feels that the decision on ratification will be taken on 4 May in the Bundestag.

Brandt said that he felt Basic Law was not designed to allow for premature elections and the CDU/CSU was not in favour of going to the polls at the moment "for reasons of their own".

Nevertheless the Chancellor did not rule out the possibility that elections would be held before autumn 1973, adding: "It is a difficult matter and not something I am prepared to contemplate before the decision on the Treaties has been taken."

The Chancellor was asked how he intended to avoid giving the impression that the Bonn government was being put under pressure by the Soviet Union with regard to the ratification of the Treaties.

He replied: "The Soviet Union has its opinions and presses home its ideas in its own fashion which is not ours. No grown-up person should be astounded by this."

The Chancellor said that he did not put what was being said in the Soviet Union under a microscope. He felt that West Germany's allies in the West were also worried that the Treaties would be thrown out, "but they won't," he added.

Brandt gave assurances that he did not feel he was being forced into a corner. He admitted that the past few weeks had been confused, "but nothing has changed with regard to the duties and responsibilities we face nor the balance of power in the country, at least as far as the Bundestag is concerned."

During the interview Brandt spoke of the difficulties he and his government colleagues had been facing and on the matter of the members who had changed sides he said: "I do not consider this a particularly pleasant matter, but it is one of those things that happen."

But he did not believe, he said, that these desertions would do anything to alter the forthcoming votes on the budget and the two treaties.

Asked about the role of the Young Socialists Brandt at first restricted his comments to their numbers. At the same time he did state that he wished to avoid a similar development to Italy with its five left-wing parties, but he stated that every step taken would be as democratic and constitutional as possible and that his party would stick closely to their manifesto, the Bad Godesberg programme.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 March 1972)

Neck and neck

Forty-three per cent of the electorate in the Federal Republic are in favour of premature elections being held, according to a random survey conducted by the Wickert Institute in Illereichen. Forty-four per cent are against the government "going to the country". Thirteen per cent were undecided.

And if it comes to an election? The survey found that 49 per cent would give their vote to the CDU/CSU, 45 per cent would vote SPD, four per cent would back the FDP and two per cent "other parties".

(Nordwest Zeitung, 11 March 1972)

■ GOVERNMENT

Hildegard Bartels appointed new head of Statistics Bureau

"Anything but statistics," swore Hildegard Bartels after becoming a doctor of economics and finding a job at the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 1944. She had dealt with statistics for five years as an assistant lecturer in financial science, economic theory and policy at the University of Berlin.

But her vow was premature. Hildegard Bartels joined the Hesse State Statistics Bureau in Wiesbaden in 1946. "It was difficult for a woman to find a suitable post in those days," she explains.

But she stayed at the Bureau, working on the housing census, compiling statistics on finance and helping to coordinate statistics in the American Zone States Council.

She stayed there when the statistics bureau in the three occupation zones merged to form the Federal Statistics Bureau. She remained in touch with International organisations from the very beginning and helped the so-called overall economic balances achieve their present-day importance in economic, finance and social services policy.

Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher appointed her the new president of the Federal Statistics Bureau 26 years after she had broken her pledge never to have anything to do with statistics again.

Hildegard Bartels is the first woman president of this Federal bureau whose importance is constantly growing as planning spreads but whose role is little known to the public. The minor sensation of a woman being appointed to a post where she is also responsible for organising the Bundestag elections has done little to draw public attention to the bureau.

But this is how things should be, she believes. Hildegard Bartels is the most senior West German civil servant and is in charge of 2,600 staff. "A woman has a more difficult time of it," she states but otherwise she hates talk of emancipation for the very reason that she is emancipated.

She overcame this "problem" at the official ceremony to mark her appointment by drily thanking Minister Genscher: "I am of course particularly grateful that you have taken equal opportunity seriously."

The staff appreciate and respect her quick mind, expertise and hard work. But she would be unable to implement her plans were it not for her self-confidence and her belief that commonsense will triumph. Important decisions are to be made in the green skyscraper on the Gustav Stresemann Ring one hundred years after the Imperial Statistics Office was established.

Some of her worries are common to all public authorities. The number of staff at the Statistics Bureau has increased only minimally in recent years. The money provided for its work has occasionally been reduced along with other cuts in the budget. It is hard to find new people with the right qualifications because of the better wages paid by industry. Work has increased by 75 per cent.

The limit to the Bureau's efficiency seems to have been reached. The tasks allotted to it by the law need pruning. There is general agreement about this but, as so often, every department thinks that other people should make the start. The Bureau has its hands tied as its work work is set out by the law.

Another problem is the reliability of the statistics. Wiesbaden outlines the methods to be used in the surveys but they are normally carried out by the Federal state bureau that can be encouraged to work faster by the national bureau but cannot be forced.

Paradoxically enough, the switch to computers has led to new delays. The Federal states send their material to computer centres to be processed but they often have to take a place at the end of the queue as there is other work to be done such as working out salaries. The advantages of regional work is slowly being outweighed by the disadvantages.

Describing everything that is recorded statistically would fill a large volume. The Federal Statistics Bureau covers 23 main spheres with 115 sub-departments.

An estimated one and a half to two milliard statistics are issued every month in publications or at the request of industry or economic or scientific institutes.

A total of 1,361 million Marks were spent on statistics between 1950 and 1965. Thirty-three large-scale surveys were conducted between 1968 and 1972 as well the spot-checks that are always carried out.

But gaps are constantly discovered and regretted by politicians who want to and have to deal with new problems. There is a shortage of statistics on conservation. Additional information is needed for town and country planning, transport and infrastructure. Educational policy needs data on courses of education and further training.

Hildegard Bartels' chief interest lies in improving the methods used for surveying the wealth and incomes situation. But she also wants the statistics to be seen and processed in their entirety.

The man on the street sees little sense in having statistics. His mistrust is shown in the favourite expression: "You can prove anything with statistics." Constant repetition does not make this any truer.

The man on the street also fears an intrusion on his privacy. The introduction of a personal code number, the establishment of a statistical data bank planned since 1969 and the reform of the registration of data from registry offices, the police, legal authorities, financial bodies and labour exchanges so that it can be fed into computers all seem to be the beginnings of a future that will be totally ordered by the authorities.

The main task facing the Statistics Bureau will probably be to overcome the fears of people who do not understand statistics and their purpose and to show them that the implementation of policies entails more and more planning and that planning is impossible without statistical information. This also applies more and more to the international sphere and not just to national policy.

Horst Bieber

(Die Zeit, 17 March 1972)

Police fight crime with the aid of a computer

West German police will from n[illegible] year onwards be aided in th[illegible] fight against crime by a computer th[illegible] to be installed in Wiesbaden and wh[illegible] will be in touch with all the police fo[illegible] operating in the various Federal states.

The computer centre will help [illegible] keeping track of persons wanted by [illegible] police and offences concerning vehi[illegible]

Horst Herold, head of the Fed[illegible] Republic crime division in Bonn said [illegible] by 1973 investigations involving pr[illegible] cars and private property will be [illegible] ducted electronically.

By 1975 it is hoped that data conc[illegible] ing wrongdoers and the crimes they [illegible] committed will be fed into the comp[illegible] and be available to investigating polic[illegible]

The third stage of police developme[illegible] will involve supplying all data concern[illegible] crimes into the computer, thus mak[illegible] life more difficult for petty thieves a[illegible] gangsters.

According to a statement made by t[illegible] conference of Interior Ministers of t[illegible] Federal states it is proposed to set up [illegible] data processing centres. Ultimately i[illegible] hoped to have between 400 and 500 [illegible] operation, these will employ 60 per c[illegible] of the total personnel of 24,000.

It will be possible for police fo[illegible] working in the various states to obt[illegible] information on vehicles, persons [illegible] actual crimes in about nine seco[illegible] according to a statement made by H[illegible] Herold. It is hoped that the computer [illegible] be able to answer eight questio[illegible] second when it is fully in operation.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 March 1[illegible])

White Paper

The government's Federal Securit[illegible] reau has approved the publicatio[illegible] a White Paper on civil defence sugge[illegible] by Wolfram Dorn, the Parliament[illegible] State Secretary in the Ministry of t[illegible] Interior.

In this, the first White Paper on c[illegible] defence the government will take stoc[illegible] everything being done in this sphere [illegible] will set out future plans for civil defen[illegible] new role. (Nordwest Zeitung, 14 March 1[illegible])

Margarete Hütter takes over embassy in San Salvador



The diplomatic corps has nothing against women. In fact they are greatly appreciated as long as they do not figure as rivals for the higher echelons or for the much coveted post of ambassador. All sympathy is then quickly forgotten and the paragraph of Basic Law promising equality to males and females is ignored.

It is little surprise that proof of the opposite state of affairs causes a stir. The Foreign Ministry in Bonn is not thought of as an advocate of sexual equality.

This was illustrated in the headline of a large daily "Foreign Ministry appoints first lady ambassador" when Margarete Hütter was appointed West German ambassador to El Salvador in place of Dr Karl Albers.

The reporter had however obviously forgotten that Margarete Hütter had been preceded by Professor Ellinor von Puttkamer who has been West German ambassador to the European Council in Strasbourg since February 1969.

Margarete Hütter belongs to the seven per cent of the 1,265 members of the higher echelons in the Foreign Ministry who are women. Her appointment as ambassador has come late in life — she was 63 on 26 March. The offer came as a surprise. But she did not hesitate to accept the post.

Margarete Hütter has enough experience abroad. The 1970 edition of the West German *Who's Who* lists her as a consul-general based in San Francisco. Beforehand she had worked at the embassy in Washington and the consulate-general in New Orleans.

Margarete Hütter has one important advantage over her colleagues at the Foreign Office from the State Secretaries downwards to the messenger boys — her almost unique intimate knowledge of the department. She was a member of the foreign service before people in West Germany ever thought there would be a Foreign Office again.

Margarete Hütter lost her husband during the Second World War. He was listed as missing on the Eastern front in 1944. She joined the Liberals in Stuttgart when working as an interpreter to Colonel W. Dawson of the American military government of Württemberg-Baden as it then was.

In 1947 she switched to the German Bureau for Peace Issues, the predecessor of the Foreign Ministry based in Stuttgart and a source of suspicion to the Allies.

Margarete Hütter was a candidate for the DVP, the Swabian equivalent of the liberal Free Democrats, in the elections to the first Bundestag in 1949. She did not meet with success at first. It was only when party leader Theodor Heuss was elected the first president of the Federal Republic that she took his place in the Bundestag and at once made history.

The election of the chancellor stood on the agenda on 15 September 1949 as soon as she arrived in Bonn. The proceedings were almost over when she objected to Dr Erich Köhler, then the president of the Bundestag, that she had been overlooked. The administration had forgotten to include her in the lis[illegible] Theodor Heuss' successor. Marg[illegible] Hütter voted out of turn and Kon[illegible] Adenauer became the first West Ger[illegible] Chancellor by one vote.

After Adenauer admitted to voting [illegible] himself as he was determined to beco[illegible] Chancellor, Free Democrat Marga[illegible] Hütter also revealed that she had vo[illegible] for the Christian Democratic leader.

Margarete Hütter belonged to t[illegible] second Bundestag from 1955 to 195[illegible] before finally moving to the diplomat[illegible] service. Again she only managed to ente[illegible] the Bundestag after the highly respected and farsighted FDP foreign affairs speciali[illegible] ist Karl Georg Pfleiderer gave up his sea[illegible] to go to Belgrade as ambassador t[illegible] Yugoslavia.

With her liberal upbringing and [illegible] experience as a correspondent in Eur[illegible] Margarete Hütter was resolute enou[illegible] even during the beginnings of post-[illegible] policy, to have her own way in face [illegible] the frequently patriarchal-style leaders[illegible] of her party leaders, Reinhold Maier a[illegible] Theodor Heuss.

Margarete Hütter knows the formaliti[illegible] of the administration and the subtleti[illegible] of "court" behaviour which she studi[illegible] in the Foreign Office's department o[illegible] protocol. The conditions for a successf[illegible] end to her diplomatic career are ther[illegible] The fact that Guatemala with its unrest i[illegible] in the vicinity does not deter her.

Eghard Mörbitz

(Photo: dp[illegible])

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 March 197[illegible])

■ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Works Doctor Centre in Cologne proves its worth

The 1970 government report on accidents and accident prevention reveals that there were 2,670,000 accidents and cases of industrial disease that year with 6,282 proving fatal. The State accident insurance schemes had to pay out 5,400 million Marks.

In view of these facts the government has drawn up a Bill intended to improve safety at a person's place of work through the employment of works doctors and other specialists. The Bill has now been submitted to the Bundestag.

The law is meant to regulate the activities of a works doctor whose most important duties are prevention and supervision as well as carrying out first aid.

Little examination has been made of the most efficient forms that a works medical service can take. Many firms have not accepted the need for a medical service and do not realise that the money they spent on this would lead to savings of even greater sums.

A works doctor scheme has been tested in Cologne for the past five years. The people responsible for the Works Doctor Centre find that it is a good and perhaps the best way to provide medical care for firms employing up to two thousand workers.

The Cologne Works Doctor Centre was set up by eight metal-processing firms in the suburb of Ehrenfeld in June 1966 at the instigation of the Metal Industry Employers Association.

Its purpose was to regulate and control the medical conditions arising from a firm's specific requirements, to advise the directors and workers council on all questions involved with medicine and to provide medical attention for staff during and for working hours.

Four people, including two works doctors, are currently responsible under the scheme for seventeen concerns with a total of 4,200 employees. Another works doctor, this time a female, is to be appointed during the course of the year.

The Centre's programme includes medical examinations for new employees, working position analyses, rehabilitation, preventive examinations, the organisation of work rooms, work installations and work places, accident prevention, first aid and an advice service.

The works doctor service has been discussed for a number of years. The Common Market countries were recommended to order a compulsory works doctor service in 1962.

But it is only now that Labour Minister Walter Arendt has drawn up a Bill improving accident prevention by increasing the number of works doctors and safety technicians — 26 years after the first regulations of this type came into force in France and fourteen years after their introduction in the Netherlands.

Hans Katzer, then himself Minister of Labour, issued guidelines for the establishment of a works doctor service in 1966 but he was not very successful.

The introduction of labour medicine as a separate discipline at universities was rejected in 1968. Graduates of medicine could only learn about this field at further study courses arranged by the Academies of Labour Medicine in Berlin and Munich and at a seminar in Bochum.

It is only recently that a chair of labour medicine has been set up at the University of Erlangen. Few technical universities in the Federal Republic have a chair of safety technology.

The initiative has almost always been left to the employers in the past. A number of firms such as Hoechst chemicals and BASF have had works doctors for over a hundred years.

A century ago Dr Grandhomme, the doctor employed at the Hoechst works, felt that his most important duty was preventing illness and not curing it. Other firms still fear today the extra expenditure involved and do not realise what savings expert medical care can lead to.

Ford of West Germany has now tried to gain some systematic record of the recognisable economic effects of a works doctor service and has come to the conclusion that it pays for itself. The Ford works were able to save costs of at least 2.82 million Marks in one year because of the works doctor service.

One example may suffice for how the works doctor service can prove economic. The works doctor at Fords ordered 256 employees to change their job within the firm on a permanent basis and 701 temporarily.

Ability was therefore taken into account when considering the demands of a particular working process. The doctor thus prevented the loss of production caused by an employee falling sick.

The firm would have faced costs of 370 Marks per person for a sickness period lasting three weeks. When it is considered that a three-week sickness period was avoided in one case in six it will be seen that the firm saved 58,830 Marks.

This economic aspect will probably lead most firms to set up a works doctor service though Dr Josef Rainer of the Cologne Works Doctor Centre points more to the ethical side.

"A works doctor service for all employees is not an additional social service run by the employers that can be improved or run down according to the state of the economy," he states. "It is an extremely ethical as well as an economic obligation for all people responsible for the common good. To a certain degree it forms the nucleus of the employers' obligation to cater for their workers' welfare."

But the current situation in the Federal Republic is not exactly favourable to the introduction of a general works doctor service. Dr Rainer claims that there is a shortage of about fifteen thousand works doctors.

It took two years to find a works doctor in Cologne. An insurance company has been looking for a works doctor for the past eighteen months and is offering a minimum salary of 65,000 Marks a year.

Dr Rainer states that three minimum demands must be met to improve the works doctor service in the Federal Republic. Every university should have a chair of labour medicine so that more works doctors can be trained. Pay must be improved and the employers must take the initiative.

Maria Heiderscheidt

(Handelsblatt, 22 March 1972)

Chain-smokers insured

If a chain-smoker who suddenly finds he has run out of cigarettes while at work, rushes to the nearest cigarette machine and has an accident on the way, he may be able to claim accident insurance. An occasional smoker will not receive it.

This somewhat paradoxical state of affairs results from a ruling of the second chamber of the Federal Labour Court in Kassel stating that fetching cigarettes can be covered by accident insurance if smoking has become a real need similar to the provision of food and drink.

A worker is covered by accident insurance at his place of work and on his way to and from work. If a worker interrupts his journey or extends it for private reasons, he loses the protection offered by the insurance scheme for the period of interruption at least. A negligible interruption or detour does not normally lead to a loss of protection however.

If an employee goes shopping for his family during a break from work to save his wife the trouble, that is his personal affair and he will not be paid by the insurance scheme if he meets with an accident in the process.

If an employee buys food or drink for immediate consumption during a break from work he is covered by insurance, the court states, as he is helping overcome a feeling of thirst or hunger that could be detrimental to further work.

Fetching food and drink cannot always be equated with fetching cigarettes. But the court states realistically that the consumption of luxuries, in particular nicotine, results from personal likings and habits far more than the gratification of a natural feeling of thirst or hunger.

An occasional smoker will probably be fortified by a decent meal and will not necessarily need cigarettes to endure a long working day. But it could be important for a chain-smoker to smoke when he wants if he is to maintain his concentration.

Although he may realise that a decent meal will do more for him than a quick cigarette, the chain-smoker will normally ignore food and drink as he will not be able to face further work without having inhaled smoke into his lungs.

(Handelsblatt, 21 March 1972)

Illegal overtime

An employee can hand in his resignation with immediate effect if his employer permits permanent and considerable infringement of the working hours permitted, irrespective of whether or not the employee at first agreed to work illegal overtime hours.

Reaching this verdict, the second chamber of the Federal Court of Labour in Kassel stated that the employee did not need to try to make his employer keep to the legal hours before handing in his notice. (Bremer Nachrichten, 16 March 1972)

Works council elections standardised

The workers now have their say. Between 1 March and 31 May they will be able to elect their works councils on a standardised basis under the new law governing industrial relations.

A series of regulations making election easier are more important than the standardised election dates. Worker councils were elected in only about forty per cent of the firms where this was possible in the past. Workers at other firms had to get by without any elected representatives for a number of reasons.

An electoral committee can now be formed if demanded by three employees or a trade union represented in the firm. The court of labour will back their claims if necessary.

The Ministry of Labour estimates that worker councils will be elected at 60 to 75 per cent of the firms covered by this ruling before the end of the year.

The new law governing industrial relations was opposed tooth and nail by the Opposition in the Bundestag and the Bundesrat and a number of industrialists right up until the time it was passed.

Compared with the 1952 law governing industrial relations, it offers the individual worker and the representatives he elects a considerable increase in their rights of participation in decision-making.

The election preparations have run into difficulties in some firms as a result. White-collar workers have been declared executives in some cases — this category of employee cannot be elected and neither can they vote.

Unfortunately the definition of an executive is as obscure in the new law governing industrial regulations as in the old one. Only the election committee appointed can decide whether the person in question is an employee with the right of suffrage or an executive without this right.

A second, no less serious problem has also arisen. A large number of groups of various persuasion are trying to turn the works council elections into political elections.

What is more, the Christian Democrats are trying to influence the worker council elections for the first time since the war through the financial and ideological support of the social committees of the Christian Democrat employee association.

Social Democrat groups have therefore clearly outlined their position, stressing their differences with both the extreme left and the right-wing groups.

Horst Berger

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 26 March 1972)

■ COMMON MARKET

Sicco Mansholt takes over as new Commission President

The nomination of Dutch socialist Sicco Mansholt as the new President of the European Commission could be a sign of things to come, even though it resulted from a need to remove an embarrassment. Following the premature termination of the Italian Franco Malfatti's term of office there is now just a time lag of nine months to be filled. For on 1 January 1973, according to an old agreement of the EEC governments a Frenchman will then become President of the Community Commission, a Community at that time comprising ten States.

In his thirteen years of membership of the EEC Commission Sicco Mansholt has never lost sight of the aim of forming a Western European federated State and he has at all times attempted to defend the "supranational claims" of the Commission to be the nucleus of a European federal government.

This man, who was instrumental in the creation of the EEC agricultural market and thus knitted the divergent member States into a unit prepared to tread the path towards an economic and monetary union (EMU) and hence to a political union, today stands in a position that ideologically speaking is in conflict with the governments of nearly all EEC States.

"Cooperation of States", the Gaullian ideology, has found a place in the plans and schemes of all the important statesmen of Western Europe, while the force of circumstances which Mansholt has helped to create calls for progressive integration, since cooperation is no longer sufficient to satisfy the needs of the semi-finished Community.

Sicco Mansholt's stopgap presidency should not tear open the old wounds caused by the battle for the "right European ideology".

The majority of Mansholt's eight colleagues on the European Commission, it is to be hoped, will prevent him destroying possible progress by all too visionary moves. The nine months in which Sicco Mansholt represents the EEC executive will be crucial, however. They are months in which the way ahead will be decided:

The proposed summit conference of the ten heads of government of the extended Common Market is at present being prepared for. The Social Democrat governments of Denmark and Norway are engaged in a bitter battle against leftist opponents of entry into the EEC.

This immature Europe of just six countries which is mainly orientated towards economic integration, prosperity and the maximum of profits from industry will, it is hoped, take on a new quality when the four new members from northern Europe join.

The European individual and the things he wishes to see implemented have so far been paid only lip service and have in reality been utilised as a means to an end, the end being an impressive growth rate. The situation with regard to foreign workers is a typical example of this.

Now by pure chance the European Commission has got itself an interim president who is a socialist, giving it an image that could lead it along new paths and win over the enthusing youth of all Western European countries for the cause of integration – too late and for too brief a period!

In a letter to his predecessor Franco Malfatti Mansholt recently drew the picture of a new Western Europe which would place the cultural development of mankind, the renunciation of superfluous consumption, the preservation of the environment and the protection of reserves of vital raw materials higher than economic growth and prosperity in its list of priorities.

But a Western Europe of this kind is a futuristic vision. Not one of the ten governments taking part in the conference in October which will set the points for the next two or three years cherishes ideas of this kind.

Mansholt's dilemma is identical with the EEC dilemma – they are tied to a zeitgeist that limps along decades behind the facts and the necessities if the politics of Western Europe are to be kept within the bounds of the possible.

What is possible is undoubtedly much closer to the established facts than to the visions of the future cherished by left-wing students and the President of the Commission for the next nine months.

It is up to Sicco Mansholt to prove that this futuristic vision of a progressive Europe can by small, easy stages be brought within the realms of possibility.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 March 1972)

EEC steers towards joint economic line

Things can only get better. Recently the Economic Affairs Ministers of the six EEC States officially passed the recommendations they had drawn up for closer cooperation on economics and currency policies within the European Economic Community.

So once again the Six are pressing on along the road to an economic and monetary union (EMU). Before the seventies are out Europeans should have a unified economic policy, a unified currency and a common market in which there are no customs barriers.

But the Ministers also debated the guidelines for policies towards industry and the economy over the shorter term – for 1972 in fact. Once again it was clearly seen how difficult it can be to coordinate economic affairs policies.

The European Commission worked out economic policy recommendations for the Federal Republic which obviously did not take account of the latest developments in West Germany.

At any rate this country's Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller warned that the upward trend that had been triggered off quite spontaneously in the Federal Republic's economy should not be underestimated, and since policy decisions are taken in Bonn and not in Brussels it was decided to water down the decision of the Council of Ministers that the Federal Republic's economy should be set off along more expansive lines.

This is only logical although it has proved the case in this country that there can scarcely be any talk of economic policy coordination while the guidelines drawn up by the EEC only register the plans of the six governments.

But there is cause for hope following this latest meeting. In fact the next consultations of these Ministers on economics and industrial policies will be prepared at a higher level by the economic-policy steering committee which has now been officially decided upon.

Perhaps when ten State secretaries untrammelled by bureaucrats can talk to each other and confer with the member of the EEC Commission responsible for economics and industrial policies it will be possible to bring about a serious dialogue about economic effairs in Europe. Perhaps – and this word must be stressed.

A common market requires a coordinated economic affairs policy if dangerous tensions are to be avoided.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 March 1972)

EEC seeks to put development aid on a European footing

Not only in Brussels but also in Bonn the question of how the European Economic Community can exercise a greater influence over development aid is a regular topic.

It is a topic that is missing from the Treaty of Rome which started the EEC. Yet all concerned consider it essential that certain responsibilities in the development aid sphere should be passed from a national to a Community level, in much the same way that trade policies (customs preferences) are now handled by Brussels.

In a memorandum dated July 1971 the Common Market stated that the current arrangement with regard to development aid responsibilities and how they should be divided between the Community and its member States was quite unsatisfactory.

In this memorandum Brussels demanded a Community policy for cooperation with the developing countries, which apart from trade policies for example would also handle questions of development aid, investment, the handling of raw materials and economic structural policies.

The situation report of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Finance, which the minister responsible for development aid Erhard Eppler recently handed to the Bundestag sub-committee for economic cooperation, states that there are still differences of opinion on this score between Bonn and Brussels.

Karl Schiller's ministry welcomes the inclusion of all relevant sub-sections and is in favour of the policy of association of the Community with African States and Mediterranean countries, but it believes in solutions by means of which "the agreement in the Mediterranean area and in Africa can in the long term be incorporated into a worldwide overall concept".

For this reason the Bonn government believes that limitations should be imposed on the EEC's policy of association.

It is with regard to this matter that differences of opinion between Paris and Bonn are soon to be hammered out in Brussels since Paris would obviously like in the long-run to achieve preferential treatment for these countries as compared with other developing countries.

It is no secret that up till now Bonn has shown little enthusiasm for the idea of Europeanising development aid.

Bonn's concept of development aid for the seventies published on 11 February 1971 does not even make mention of the EEC.

The graded plan proposed by CDU member Walther Leisler-Kiep for Europeanisation of development aid on 25 August 1971 rejects the government's ideas on the grounds that in this way development in other spheres of integration would not be taken into account.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 March 1972)

Proposals for an EEC political secretariat in the air

Hannoversche Allgemeine

EEC countries and the four applica[nts] Great Britain, Denmark, Norway [and] Eire will get together in Brussels on [..] March to draw up the basic requireme[nts] for a joint attitude towards the Uni[ted] States, the Soviet Union and the Thi[rd] World developing countries.

This is the aim of the second c[on]ference of Foreign Ministers, which [is] designed to pave the way for the sum[mit] meeting of the ten heads of governme[nt] in October.

But this latest meeting of the t[en] Foreign Ministers will not in itself res[ult in] any definitive agreements. It is expect[ed] that it will decide to set up a workin[g] group.

Political circles consider it possible th[at] in this context the suggestion of formi[ng] a political secretariat of the Ten will [be] broached for the first time. But the mo[re] we hear about this project the clearer [we] see the minor political significance [it] would have.

The Federal Republic and Fran[ce] other European partners have obvious[ly] come into line with the French ideal [of] community foreign policy that does [..] limit room for manoeuvre on a natio[nal] plane.

If this political secretariat takes [the] form that seems to be on the card[s at] present it will be precisely that – [a] secretariat. Its main siginificance is that [it] could prove to be the embryonic form o[f] something much more important if th[e] EEC Ten one day show the necess[ary] political will.

But this uncertain prospect of a po[s]sible future development alone is enoug[h] to unleash conflict. The French gover[n]ment wants the secretariat to be based [in] Paris, but the other five members a[nd] presumably the applicants too are oppo[s]ed to this idea.

This latest brainchild of the EE[C] intended to consist of diplomats and [..] Chairman of the Council of Ministe[rs] the time and would operate a[s] auxiliary diplomatic body.

But the officials in this body would [not] hold any right of recommendation w[ith] regard to foreign policy. No draft polic[y] would emerge from the political sec[re]tariat. So the new body could not b[e] compared with a general management [of] the EEC Commission, nor with a plann[ing] staff and certainly not with a departm[ent] of a foreign ministry.

The political secretariat would be mai[n]ly concerned with summing up the result[s] of each conference of foreign ministers – which is still prepared by the politically based Davignon Committee – and would prepare a report for the President of the Council of Ministers for the next meeting which would throw light on the poi[nts] where agreement had been reached [and] also highlights differences of opinion.

The secretariat would be in perman[ent] touch with the EEC Commission, si[nce] many foreign-policy problems, such [as] the attitude towards the United Sta[tes] and the Soviet Union depend on the tra[de] and economic policies of the Communi[ty] for which the EEC Commission is re[]sponsible.

Devotees of the idea of a joint foreig[n] policy in the Western European economi[c] community are, however, hoping that a[t] least in this way the EEC Commission ca[n] be brought in on the political work of th[e] Community and form a bridge betwee[n] the economic and foreign policy section[s].

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 March 1972)

■ AROUND THE FAIRS

International babywear fair at Cologne

Fashion's the favourite for the modern Mum and her up-to-date youngsters. Fashion-consciousness actually begins when the baby kicks off his first baby shoes for something bigger. This is the tenor of an official report drawn up by the makers of clothes for mother and baby before the international fair in Cologne aimed at this sector of the consumer community.

A marketing expert from this branch commented on this claim with a remark that may be truer: "It is not the baby that feels better at being dolled up in fashionable clothes – just the mother."

After all it is the mother who decided what the child will wear. This still applies though the modern child is more emancipated and generally has a say in what he or she will wear, which is the way it should be.

But how far is the fashion-consciousness of a child affected by environment? Is it not just an offshoot of the mother's fashion tastes that she has passed on consciously or otherwise? A symposium held in Cologne came to the conclusion that marketing and advertisers should aim at mother and child equally.

West German mothers were divided into three basic categories, though hybrids are possible.

1) The narcissistic type: She views her child as a part of her own person capable of increasing her prestige and spoils it correspondingly. This is the kind of mother who lays the greatest emphasis on the latest fashions for herself and her offspring.

2) The realistic and practical type: She knows exactly what her child needs and intends to educate it to be self-sufficient. This type of mother is best won over with styles that are practical and comfortable for a child.

3) The indifferent or undecided mother: She has no fixed ideas about what is best for baby. She hovers between spoiling the brat and ruling with a rod of iron. Consequently when shopping for baby-clothes she is never sure whether they should be fashionable or practical and comfortable. According to the experts this is the largest group and thus marketing policy should be aimed at helping this type of mother out of her dilema.



A 'boutique for babies' that has recently been opened in Hamburg

(Photo: Conti-Press)

The mother-and-baby fashions industry is keen to take great care of its customers for the simple reason that they are a dwindling force. The process is slow but noticeable. One hundred years ago 34 per cent of the population was under fourteen. Today it is only 23 per cent. Last year 790,000 babies were born in the Federal Republic. This was 20,000 less than in the previous year.

Perhaps the most important figure is this, however: In 1980 it is estimated that there will only be 13,200,000 children under fourteen. At present there are fourteen million.

There are fewer babies than in the past probably thanks to the Pill. But for precisely this reason a higher percentage of the babies born are actually wanted and not surprise visitors. Parents who plan for children are obviously prepared to dig deeper in their pockets than those who have a new baby sprung on them.

Demand for clothes for bigger children is also on the increase. The total amount spent on clothes in all age groups in the Federal Republic is between twenty and 25 milliard Marks every year. In 1971 the amount spent on children's clothing was three milliard Marks. This was 600 million Marks more than two years previously.

Experts in this sector reckon that about ten per cent of the money spent in the retail clothing trade goes on togs for toddlers. Other figures show that children are being treated more than before and more than their parents. Turnover in shops specialising in children's clothing was up by ten per cent last year as against the 1970 figure. But in the same period the increase in turnover in the retail clothing trade as a whole was only eight per cent.

The sun should be shining on the baby market for a long time to come and not just in the short term. Experts are already looking forward to the eighties with confidence.

It will not be long, Cologne sociologist Professsor Erwin Scheuch predicts, before the well-to-do, particularly those in prominent social positions, will start planning large families again. At the moment the ideal family comprises two children. According to Professor Scheuch it will soon comprise three. "Children," he says, "are a luxury, but one which people are beginning to feel they can afford."

Ursula Hohmeyer

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 19 March 1972)

Brisk business at Munich sportsware fair

Ispo 72, the International Sportsware Trade Fair in Munich, which concentrates particularly on winter sports articles has exceeded all expectations. According to a survey that was taken at the end of the exhibition eighty per cent of the exhibitors said their business dealings had been good.

The organiser of the fair Dr Werner Marzin went so far as to say that "business was so good it exceeded the wildest expectations", when questioned by journalists at a press conference.

After two sleepy winter there was no lack of scepticism. Sales manager Ludwig Sittmann, a member of the Ispo expert advisory comittee said: "According to the law of averages next winter should be fantastic." At any rate the sportsware firms have taken this line and based their calculations on it.

An independent market research company commissioned by the Munich Fairs and Exhibitions Society (MMG) asked exhibitors for their opinions of Ispo 72.

The result: Eighty per cent said their trading at the Fair was a positive success and forty to 42 per cent said business was "good" or "very good".

In fact the visiting exhibitors from the most important winter sports countries outside Germany, Austria, France, Norway, Switzerland and Italy, were more full of praise at the way the exhibition was organised than the West German exhibitors were. In the first few days the foreign sportsware companies realised that business would be brisker than last year.

And at the press conference it was discovered that summer sports articles had sold as well as winter sports items. The craze for physical fitness and "fighting the flab" are affecting business in the right way.

It was noticed that prices have settled down somewhat and that in the case of certain articles there had even been slight price cuts.

Among the summer sports archery is gaining ground now that its acceptance as an Olympic discipline has brought it to the attention of a broader public.

Fritz Woock

(Münchner Merkur, 13 March 1972)

Food, food, glorious food at Hamburg

More exhibitors than ever before – eight hundred firms from 24 different countries – came to the exhibition halls at Planten un Blomen in Hamburg with a spread to delight the most finicky of palates and stomachs and to help stock the most sophisticated of cellars and kitchens.

For one week experts from the world of catering, hotel managing, baking and confectionery mingled with the world's gourmets and maybe a few gourmands at Internorga 72, the international exhibition for experts from both sides of the world of catering. Here were all the new ideas for the lover of good food and drink to see and taste.

The technical side of the eating and drinking business has once again dominated the Hamburg fair, making up about sixty per cent of the exhibits. The technologists have provided labour-saving devices and other gadgets such as an automatic bottle destroyer, which has now been adapted to flatten empty cans and an icemaker that works on a conveyor belt system.

A newly developed universal hot air system has been designed for baking frying and grilling which can churn out four hundred steaks in eight minutes or 384 fish fillets in twelve minutes.

Lovers of a good cup of coffee are not neglected. A new machine on exhibition in Hamburg can prepare four cups of coffee in a minute for anyone who can drink them that quickly. The difference between this and other such machines already in production is that it makes each cup individually and beautifully fresh. And whipped cream for your coffee or your cakes can now be produced automatically in seconds.

One of the main emphases of Internorga 72 was the wide range of international drink and fine food specialities. Of all the alcoholic beverages beer has a special role in the world of catering. And so the Hamburg fair gave over a large section of its exhibition area to brewers.

British, French, Danish and Czech breweries are concentrating more and more on the West German market for their beer sales. Experts state that there is a marked trend in favour of beers of the Pilsener type with a recognised brand name in the Federal Republic.

In the past year there was a marked increase in the sales of rum, Cognac, Scotch, and spirits distilled from fruits. But there were declining sales of other foreign liqueurs. When it comes to non-alcoholic thirst quencher there is a growing demand from West German consumers for a pure water that is proof against the perils of pollution. Sales of mineral waters and natural spring waters are shooting up. And according to the experts the day is not far off when West Germans who fancy a real thirst quencher will not turn on the tap but will draw their water from a bottle. A Düsseldorf firm that imports spring water from France achieved a turnover of 30,000 hectolitres in seven months. Several West German breweries and dairies

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Sales for winter sportsware, particularly skis have been 'fantastic', said an exhibitor at the Munich fair. (Photo: Rudolf Pröhl)

■ PROFILE

Wilhelm Bauer – the inventor of the submersible

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Nautilus, a species of shellfish, was the name chosen by Jules Verne more than a century ago to conjure up visions of underwater travel and adventure. The same name was given to the first American nuclear submarine, launched in 1955, which in July 1958 was to sail in four days under the Arctic pack-ice from the Bering Straits to Greenland, covering a distance of 2,000 miles in the process.

This is only one of the predictions of the Frenchman who was the world's first science fiction writer to have come true. Submarines have certainly come into their own in naval warfare.

After use in two World Wars they are still felt to have a significant future as an arm of the services. What is more, underwater craft – especially since the Second World War – have increasingly served a purpose that promises still to involve a largely unforeseeable abundance of adventures, possible discoveries and applications: ploughing the ocean depths.

There is not only talk of scientific targets. There has been mention of cities on the seabed and exploiting the natural riches of the ocean. Research stations in which scientists can spend weeks and months underwater are already in operation.

Jacques Piccard's *Trieste* has dived to a depth of 36,100 feet in the vicinity of the Mariana Islands. His *Mesoscope*, a tourist submarine seating forty, can submerge to a depth of 3,445 feet.

Diving has been one of Man's age-old ambitions, like the desire to fly. Alexander the Great is alleged to have embarked on expeditions on the seabed, though of course he used a diving bell, which was known in antiquity.

In 1624 Cornelius Drebbel of Holland sailed at a depth of three fathoms under the surface of the Thames in what he called an underwater galley.

During the American War of Independence Sergeant Lee in 1776 tried to approach a British warship and attach an explosive charge below the water-line with the aid of a man-powered underwater capsule designed by a fellow-American by the name of Bushnell.

On 23 March 1822 – 150 years ago – Wilhelm Bauer was born in Dillingen on the Danube. In 1849 he took part in the German campaign against Denmark as a Bavarian artillery NCO.

At one point the Germans would have had a marvellous opportunity if only a bridge could have been destroyed that a large Danish force needed for purposes of retreat and regrouping.

The bridge was guarded by Danish warships and Bauer had the idea of approaching one of the supports unnoticed – underwater – and attaching an explosive charge.

Unfortunately the plan could not be put into effect, a contributory factor being that his Alpine superior officers failed to grasp the idea. Landlubbers all, they felt it was impossible and a disappointed Bauer continued his military career in Schleswig-Holstein.

Campaign experiences had not been without effect and Bauer, a turner by trade, found ready ears among his new superiors when he outlined his plan for a submarine warcraft. He was paid thirty thalers for a scale model of his design.

It was seal-shaped, Bauer having spent some time studying the diving habits of seals. It was built of copper and propeller-driven by a clockwork motor and trials in Kiel harbour were a great success.

On board, as it were, there were two chambers that could be flooded and pumped dry as the need arose. The miniature craft submerged and surfaced according to plan. It could be steered to port or starboard as required.

In principle the model anticipated every aspect of modern submarines except for the engines and was capable of every kind of manoeuvre.

Bauer was not commissioned to build a full-sized prototype, however, the general staff merely calling for the surrender of the model, which had been built from materials bought with government funds.

Bauer was annoyed but had to comply. He worked to rule, though, and returned the material value in the form of a heap of scrap metal. He was then promptly given a punishment posting.

He found patrons nonetheless and funds were raised by subscription to construct the real thing. There was not enough to carry out his plans to the full, so unwillingly he agreed to design alterations to keep the costs down.

Ballast water was to be pumped into the hull rather than into separate cylinders. The thickness of the hull was also reduced. The propeller was turned by treadmill. two hefty sailors being selected to do the donkey work, both having volunteered to do the job.

Early in February 1851 the submersible set out for its first diving trials off Kiel, accompanied by auxiliary craft. Down to a certain depth everything went according to plan. Then the cheeseparing began to tell.

The walls of the hull were dented by the pressure of the water. The treadmill jammed. The rivets worked loose and water poured in. The three men spent seven hours down below. Attempts to rescue them had to be abandoned but somehow or other Bauer and his two aides managed to escape from their underwater tomb.

An unprejudiced observer ought to have realised that little more was needed to construct a viable submarine. Germany, however, did not want to know. Most military men felt Bauer's invention to be superfluous and slightly unnerving. The inventor moved to Austria, which then had an Adriatic coastline and maritime interests. But the Austrians too procrastinated and Bauer was disappointed. In England, where Bauer then hoped to bring his plants to fruition, it transpired that certain parties were interested merely in cornering the design. Most military men were as sceptical in Britain as they had been elsewhere. He was to meet with success in Russia. The *Sea Devil*, launched in Kronstadt in 1856, carried out 133 diving missions. On its 134th voyage, in 1857, this craft also sank, taking with it a complement of fourteen men. Like its predecessor it was powered by treadmill.

Wilhelm Bauer

Yet even in Russia Bauer's hopes were to be dashed. The corrupt Tsarist bureaucracy covertly stymied his plans. In 1858 he returned to Bavaria, living for a while on the savings he had accumulated in Russia.

Eventually King Ludwig granted him a pension. The last time Wilhelm Bauer made a name for himself was when, in the sixties, he was instrumental in salvaging the *Ludwig*, a postal steamer that had sunk after a collision.

The people who derived the greatest benefit from Bauer's achievement, that of designing the first viable submarine, were the last to give him the credit.

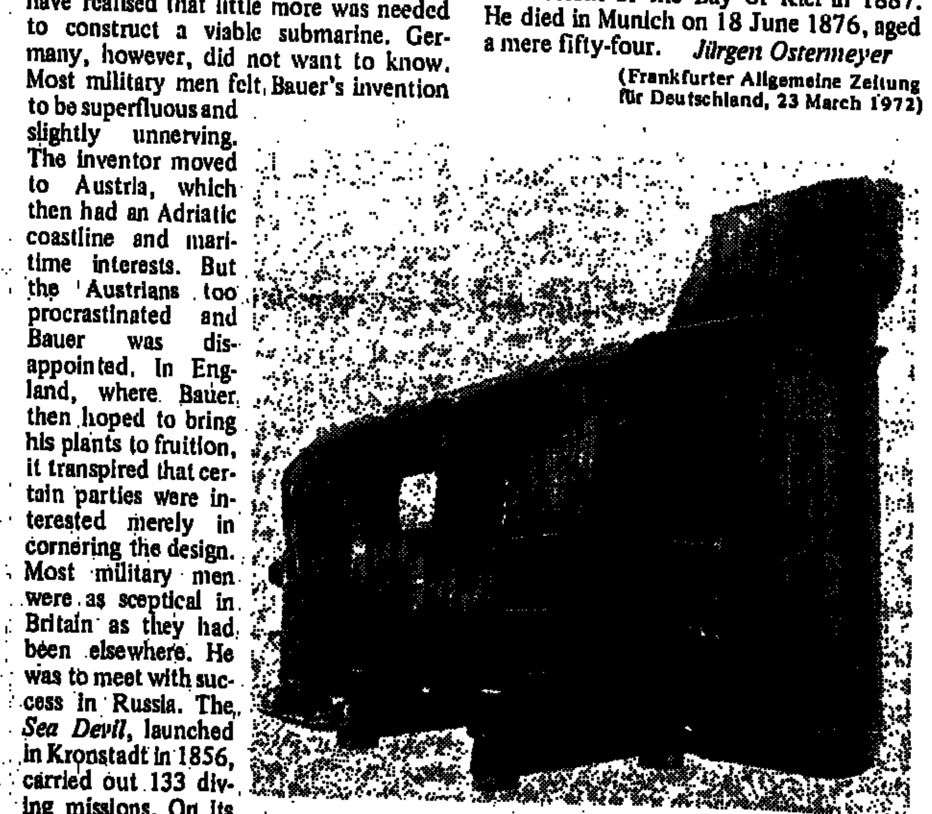
Since he had spent much of his time travelling round Europe hawking his invention the know-how was widely spread. In the American civil war a Confederate submarine sank the North's largest warship. The submarine, still man-powered, was inadvertently blown up along with the warship.

It was not until the end of the century that the appropriate means of propulsion – batteries under water and diesel power on the surface simultaneously recharging the batteries – were perfected.

Submarines have been part and parcel of the arms race since the beginning of this century. The Treaty of Versailles included a ban on the ownership of submarines by the vanquished.

Wilhelm Bauer himself did not even live to see the salvaging of his first craft from the bottom of the Bay of Kiel in 1887. He died in Munich on 18 June 1876, aged a mere fifty-four. *Jürgen Ostermeyer*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 March 1972)



Bauer's submersible at the Maritime museum in Berlin

(Photos: Staatsbibliothek, Berlin)

ADAC urges motorists to use safety belts

According to a survey commissioned by ADAC, the Federal Republic's motoring organisation, three drivers out of four do not have safety belts in their cars and of those that do, ninety per cent do not fasten them on long journeys and 95 per cent do not go to the trouble in town.

The latest issue of *Motorwelt*, the club's monthly magazine, contains frightening pictures of eye, head and body injuries sustained by motorists not using safety belts.

Opel of Rüsselsheim, near Frankfurt, have concluded from a survey that nearly half the 8,600 motorists who died at the wheel in 1970 could still be alive if they had only used safety belts.

Munich ophthalmologist Dr Müller-Jensen estimates that nine out of ten eye injuries sustained in car accidents (four out of ten lost at least one eye) could be avoided by wearing belts.

Opel's commentary notes that "the car grinds to a halt, the driver and passengers keep on going." Their diaphragms crash against the steering wheels, their heads against the windscreen frame or the windscreen and their knees against the dashboard.

The danger cannot be kept at arm's length, the experts say. It would take more than a heavyweight athlete to offset the impact with his outstretched arms.

At a mere thirty miles an hour a person weighing 165 pounds is thrown forward so powerfully that his weight corresponds to 1,650 pounds, Opel say. In order to absorb the impact over a distance of a foot he would have to employ 5,500 pounds of muscle power. The corresponding world weightlifting record stands at 484 pounds.

Safety belts stand substitute for superhuman muscle power at a negligible cost, the report continues. Some 120 Marks for safety belts, spread over a period of ten years or so, amount to only a few pfennigs a day.

Experts will hear nothing of arguments that belts are a handicap when the vehicle goes up in flames or plunges into deep water. Most fires, they point out, occur in the aftermath of an accident. An unconscious driver who has not worn a safety belt will not be able to make a getaway in any case.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 20 March 1972)

Food, food

Continued from page 7

are preparing to enter this growing market for "Sprudel" or "Brause".

Caterers at Planten un Blomen put on show the largest collection of platters that has ever been seen at one exhibition. The kitchen staff from 51 north German companies presented 124 cold platters and buffet meals that would have made a Roman emperor's mouth water, let alone the visitors to the fair.

A special exhibition was devoted to the history of china through the ages. It glances back at developments since 1708 when Johann Friedrich Böttger made the first porcelain vessel from brown clay.

Again the fair covered the aspect of hotel catering and the furnishing of hotel rooms. On show were three examples of hotel furnishing ranging from the standard with whitewood, modernistic furniture and gay colours to the rustic room (with original Salzburg country furniture) and a luxury room in an imaginary hotel with rare woods, fine silks and expensive carpets, all imparting an exclusive flair and showing that when it comes to luxury there is no room for rationalisation. *Gert Kistenmacher*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 March 1972)

■ MOTORING

Doubts expressed concerning fairness of the breathalyzer

Drunken drivers are jubilant and a senior Hamburg doctor's controversial research findings of some years' standing have been confirmed. Current practice in taking a blood alcohol count is evidently not as foolproof as lawyers and medical men have so far felt to be the case.

Experiments conducted by the Hamburg institute of forensic medicine and criminology recently proved that the alcohol count as taken shortly after the accident can vary considerably from the count at the time of the crash. Variations of up to 30 milligrammes were registered.

Hamburg doctor Hermann Roer feels this startling conclusion to be a feather in his cap. He published similar results five years ago after conducting experiments with guinea pigs but his conclusions were rejected by specialist opinion.

Specialists accused Dr Roer, an outsider, of not conducting his experiments in strict accordance with scientific requirements. The latest results, he rejoins, prove that the current method of estimating blood alcohol at the time of the accident on the basis of subsequent measurements are untenable.

To take an example based on the latest results, let us assume that the blood alcohol count at the time of measurement is 150 milligrammes but was in fact, when the accident occurred or the driver was stopped, only 120 milligrammes.

In this instance the motorist would in fact have been below the current upper limit of 130 milligrammes. This could have been the case with thirty people who took part in the Hamburg experiments. Fairly considerable variations in alcohol count were found to occur between ten and twenty minutes after the presumed accident.

It is Dr Roer's considered opinion that the current method of estimating the level of alcohol in the blood at the time of the accident cannot fail to lead to errors.

With figures varying so much from individual to individual the automatic assumption that the blood alcohol count decreases steadily can be mistaken. It is thus unfair to add ten milligrammes per unit of time elapsed since the accident.

At present it is reckoned that the average drinker processes between fifteen and twenty milligrammes of alcohol per centilitre of blood per hour. Ten milligrammes is the figure usually taken.

The latest research results, Dr Roer feels, cannot fail to make their mark on court rulings.

The purpose of the tests conducted by the Hamburg forensic scientists was to determine how reliable a much-vaunted and less complicated new method of gauging drunkenness is. Instead of taking a blood test the suspect's breath is analysed. The advantage, advocates of the new method claim, is that there is no longer any need to work back in arithmetical progression to the time of the accident. The tests were intended to determine whether or not the method was reliable.

Their scepticism was proved justified. The tests revealed that variations occur even when the breath test is taken as soon as possible. So a reconstruction of the presumed count at the time of the accident remains necessary.

The conclusion reached was that neither a prompt blood test nor the breathalyzer give an accurate guide to the blood alcohol count at the time in question.

Even so Dr Roer feels that electronic breath tests as conducted in Switzerland, Ireland and Canada cannot be dismissed out of hand.

"They work faster than the conventional blood test, can be incorporated into any police vehicle and are thus mobile," he comments.

The discrepancies recorded can, he reckons, be offset by increasing the present upper limit from 130 to 150 milligrammes. With a margin of uncertainty of twenty milligrammes either way the effective present criterion of being unfit to drive is a blood alcohol count of 110 milligrammes.

This discrepancy, he claims, represents a legacy of the uncertainty of blood test methods he describes as mediaeval.

Hans-Dieter Gall

(Handelsblatt, 15 March 1972)

Self-drive urban scooter network

Scale-model trials of the cabin taxi system are to be conducted over the next six months, according to the Ministry of Education and Science in Bonn. The trials will form part of a three-year support programme.

This year the Ministry's allocations for technological research and development amount to 290 million Marks, a sum that is to double by 1975.

The cabin taxi system, developed by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and DEMAG, employs small vehicles just over six foot long and seating three.

They stand ready and waiting at stops along an urban suspension railway system and can be driven off around town at a height of ten feet or so above the ground and abandoned at the destination.

The Ministry has also been helping to finance work on an ice-going bulk cargo freighter that is under way at the Bremen shipyards of AG Weser. Results are expected some time next year.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 23 March 1972)

EEC driving licence

The introduction of a uniform driving licence in the member-countries of the European Common Market is obviously a none too distant prospect.

Horst Seefeld, a Social Democrat member of the Bundestag, claims to have learnt from the EEC Commission that mutual recognition and standardisation of driving tests are to be submitted to the EEC Council of Ministers for approval in the first half of this year.

Preliminary work on drafting regulations of this nature began early last year.

(Handelsblatt, 17 March 1972)

PERFORMING ARTS

Brecht's *Threepenny Opera* produced in Hamburg

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The medium-height Brecht curtain hung before the stage but is was not the usual grey colour that prompts sober criticism and prevents identification with the characters.

Instead it was resplendent in a beautiful red and the production of Brecht's *Threepenny Opera* is just as vague and ambiguous with a touch of luxury. This was Dieter Giesing's debut at the Hamburg Schauspielhaus as chief producer of the Ivan Nagel era that is just beginning there.

The evening began as a threepenny revue from the age of the Charleston and this is defensible as it is almost impossible nowadays to stage the work just as Brecht would have wanted.

The touch of the authentic produced by the old Telefunken discs listened to in small conspirative circles under the Nazi regime cannot be reproduced. Things have changed. Anyone living in such pleasant affluence as the audience at the Hamburg premiere will look upon the protest songs of the twenties as the hit singles of today.

The play has to be altered a little today if a production of the play is to be credible. Some good explanation has to be made of why the rather old and at times rather tired-seeming moritat is once again being sung and staged.

It could be beneficial to the story for it to be transferred to the twenties and for the wedding to take place in a garage instead of a stable. And the evening does begin on a promising note.

Two black veteran cars drive around the empty stage representing Soho and the gangsters in them feud as the prostitutes rush out of their brothel half-naked and survey this picture of horror. The passers-by react as passers-by would.

But this is the point at which the theatre-goer will start to have doubts. Film techniques are used to make the events more decorative and more fashionable. What is more, gangsters in old Humphrey Bogart films used to fall out of their cars far better.

The audience soon notices the extent to which Giesing has noticed that the critical onlooker does not have enough faith to take the message of the play at its face value. He alienates the alienated, turning it into a sort of variety show where there is no longer any commitment to political or social ideals. The audience can always see what Giesing is trying to avoid. When Jenny and Mackie dance the pimp's ballad, he does not have them closely pressed together in a voluptuous ritual. There is no suggestion of memories of the unforgettable lingering over the scene. A brilliant tango parody with wonderfully exalted poses reveals that nothing is to be taken seriously as it is all only an excuse for popular theatre.



Rolf Boysen as Mack the Knife in the Hamburg production of Brecht's *Threepenny Opera* (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

So far, so good. That can be understood but then Giesing falls into his own trap. When the poorest of the poor come on to stage after the interval, is this commitment to Socialist ideals to be taken at face value?

This is where the production falls down. Here it has to pay the price for the fact that what could perhaps have been rescued for the work by strict concentration has in fact been sacrificed to the demands of popular theatre.

But it was an impressive star parade of leading West German actors and actresses. Rolf Boysen gave Mack the Knife a misleading bourgeois elegance. His tenor voice gave a superbly accurate rendition of the songs as they should be sung.

Traugott Buhr as Peachum stressed the pragmatic capitalist more than the behind-the-scenes string-puller. Gisela Trove as Mrs Peachum was just as addicted to drink but she was not so run-down, thank goodness, as many of her predecessors in the role.

Gertraud Jesserer disappointed in the role of Polly and this was not only due to her thin voice. Christa Berndl was so energetic as Jenny that she together with Boysen received the lion's share of the applause.

Werner Burkhardt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 March 1972)

Hans Lietzau succeeds Barlog in Berlin

The Boleslaw Barlog era is coming to an end after 27 years. Hans Lietzau, the new general-manager of the municipal theatres in Berlin, will officially take up his post in August.

But he has already put forward his ideas for the Schiller Theater, the Schlosspark Theater and the Schiller Theater Studio. Lietzau, who has returned to Berlin from Hamburg, states that he wants to create a Berlin-style theatre.

Lietzau said at a press conference that Berlin's new position and the promising political situation offered better opportunities for West Berlin theatres. He wants dialectical theatre and contemporary playwrights are to form a permanent part of the theatre programme.

Dramatic adviser Ernst Wendt, who came with Lietzau from Hamburg, added that ideological drama has been performed in Berlin for many years. Anti-ideological drama was now to be staged.

Lietzau plans to put his ideas into effect with a number of new producers and members of cast. Willi Schmidt, Dieter Dorn and Hans Hollmann will be the usual producers while Bert Kistner and Wilfried Minks will be on constant call as stage designers.

Wolfgang Gelmini and Peter Fischer will be responsible for the musical sphere while Peter Fitzi, Dieter Hildebrandt and Harald Müller will act as dramatic advisers.

Firm acting engagements have been offered to Martin Held, Helmut Griem, Reinhild Solf, Gisela Stein, Heidemarie Theobald, Carla Hagen, Gerd Böckmann, Verena Buss, Peter Matic and Nikolaus Paryla.

Lietzau himself will produce Kleist's *Prince of Homburg* at the beginning of the new season and will follow this up with Edward Bond's *King Lear* and Schiller's *Don Carlos*.

Other new productions include Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, to be produced by Hans Hollmann, Aristophanes' *Birds*, Raimund's *Alpenkönig und Menschenfeind*, Genet's *Balcony*, *der Horatier* by East German Heiner Müller and *Wildwechsel* by Franz Xaver Krötz.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 March 1972)

Audience promotion schemes announced for Hamburg theatre

Ivan Nagel, general-manager of the Deutsches Schauspielhaus in Hamburg since the beginning of the year, plans to banish the latent threat of crisis hanging over the largest theatre in West Germany by seeking greater, more democratic contacts with the man in the street.

Hagen announced at a press conference that a new "cheque book" scheme is being introduced a... ...ing regular theatre-goers a certain re...ction on normal prices. There will also be a special programme for the suburbs and outlying areas of the city.

The great works of world literature will figure prominently on the programme and well-known actors will also be on the theatre's books, he added.

Among the works planned for the 1972/73 season are Shakespeare's *As You Like It* with Christoph Bantzer, Fr... Lichtenhahn and Hermann Schomberg, Molière's *School for Women* with W... Quadflieg, Nestroy's *Talisman* with Gertraud Jesserer and Sternheim's *1913* with Joana Maria Gorvin and, in the star role, Werner Hinz on his seventieth birthday.

Among the more contemporary works are *Das lange Leben* by Tankred Dorst, a play about the last years of Knut Hamsun with Werner Hinz, Brendan Behan's *Hostage* and Jean Genet's play about Algeria, *The Walls*, starring Maria Becker and Elisabeth Flickenschildt.

The Hypochondriacs by Botho Strauss will be given its premiere. The play ... with the decadence common at the turn of the century.

There will be plenty of variety in the Malersaal, the Schauspielhaus studio. The German premieres of Tennessee Williams' *A.C. – D.C.* and Guare's *Hooray, the Pope's Here* are planned.

A festival of amateur theatre ensembles is also in preparation. The first production that will go the rounds through the suburbs will be a Goldoni play.

Another innovation is the cheque book with six vouchers that can be used at any time. Fifteen-per-cent discount is offered. The cloakroom and programme will be free in future but the admission p... have had to be raised. The most expensive tickets will now cost 23 instead of ... Marks though a lot of cheap seats will be available at only four Marks – all extras included.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 March 1972)

Frankfurt theatre plans

Details about the actor participation scheme to operate in Frankfurt theatres next season are still vague. Peter Palitzsch has declined to be chairman of the actors union and says he has only been given the job at the present stage so as to help things progress.

The second man on the directorate will be stage-designer Klaus Gelhaar and the third will be elected by the new ensemble this autumn.

The details of the new scheme will be thrashed out behind closed doors.

Palitzsch's theatre programme will not be so revolutionary as many people feared. A Brecht play will once again be seen in Frankfurt after a long absence. This time *Dickicht der Städte* is to be performed.

Among the other works planned are Kleist's *Käthchen von Heilbronn*, a Nestroy and a Büchner play, Edward Bond's *Lear*, O'Casey's *Playboy of the Western World* and the Hans Neuenfels production of *Troilus and Cressida*.

(Die Welt, 17 March 1972)

CINEMA

Young filmmakers' work gets a welcome screening in Duisburg

Hannoversche Allgemeine

North Rhine-Westphalia's Ministry for the Arts is presenting a selection of West German films for which no distributor could be found for the second time at the Film Forum in Duisburg, the pioneering "community cinema".

Eleven films will be presented at the three-day festival, entitled simply *Film 71*: They are *Die Zelle* (The cell) by Horst Bienek, *Bruno der Schwarze* (Black Bruno) by Lutz Eisholz, *Film für Cheyenne* by Klaus Emmerich, *Warnung vor einer heiligen Nutte* (Beware the pious whore) by Rainer Werner Fassbinder, *Fata Morgana* (Mirage) by Werner Herzog, *Ich bin ein Mensch no...* (I'm human...) by William Janovsky, *Ein Held kam aus der Küche* (A hero came from the kitchen) by Hans-Dieter Kirmse, *Ohne Nachsicht* (No looking back) by Theodor Kotulla, *Liebe so schön wie Liebe* (Love as beautiful as love) by Klaus Lemke, *Fräulein von Stradonitz in memoriam* by Wolfgang Urchs and *Summer in the City* by Wim Wenders.

These are all works that come into the category of "neuer deutscher Film" (socially involved films as well as examination works from the two West German film academies situated in Munich and Berlin).

Though they have not gone on the normal circuits they are generally known already from television broadcasts and presentations at film festivals and in club cinemas.

For this reason an inventory that was taken of non-commercial films in the Federal Republic and which was useful background material for the official lectures and discussions as well as peripheral discussion groups at the festival proved all the more useful.

The present situation with regard to independent West German films is pleasing and bodes well for the future. Improvements that must be made to this situation include the provision of more specialised cinemas in which they can be shown, better distribution of the film copies available and a better selection of films at the cinemas already in existence. Needless to say the main improvement that could be made is the provision of extra cash for which arms will have to be twisted both in Bonn and the state capitals.

The latest example of miserly financial provision was when a series of forty films and shorts by young West German filmmakers was sent to New York for presentation in the Museum of Modern Art. The Foreign Office in Bonn provided a meagre 17,000 Marks for this venture.

This sum is just enough to have English subtitles put on two of the films and buy air tickets for two directors of the films nominated to New York.

Because of this shortage of money which makes the provision of subtitles impossible Vlado Kristl with *Obrigkeitsfilm* (Authoritarian film) and Rosa von Praunheim with her *Nicht der Homosexuelle ist pervers, sondern die Gesellschaft, in der er lebt* (It's not the homosexual who's perverse, but the society in which he lives) have cried off from the New York venture. They feel their works would be incomprehensible to an American audience without subtitling.

There are now 43 community cinemas in this country operating in universities, clubs, museums and the like in 32 cities. The films which are felt to have no chance on the commercial circuit are supported financially, either wholly or in part, by the local authorities.

The Berlin Film and Television Academy is to publish a 280-page guide to these cinemas, entitled *Über das Kinomachen*.

Most West German cities that have not already got at least one community cinema are taking steps in that direction, with one notable exception. The idea has not yet even begun to germinate in Hanover!

It was decided in Duisburg that there would have to be greater contact among the community cinemas in the different cities in future if the programme were to be better balanced and more interesting.

Furthermore joint planning, exchanges of series of films and the production of joint material giving information about the community cinemas, their work and the films they screen would cut administrative costs. And it would be useful if in future the programme of film festivals and look-backs were constructed in such a way that they could be passed on in toto to community cinemas in other cities.

The effect of Neuer deutscher Film on the general public could be heightened – which was an important achievement of this three-day seminar in Duisburg – by making it easier for the individual cinemas to get hold of films, by concentrating them on a few cities in the Federal Republic and by boosting the literature surrounding the cinemas and the films they show.

In this respect they newly formed *Koordinationsbüro Film* in Munich promises to be useful and has given rise to great hopes. When this is working in top gear it could and should be a headquarters and information centre for non-commercial films.

Klaus Morgenstern

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 March 1972)

Plans for the West Berlin Festival 1972

Walther Schmieding, director general of the Berlin Festival, has invited a number of other groups to perform works during the Festival being held this year from 10 September to 10 October.

These include the Grand Magic Circus from Paris and groups from Stockholm and Madrid that will give performances of *Danton's Death* by Büchner and Garcia Lorca's *Yerma*.

Jerome Savary, the head of the Grand Magic Circus, provides new examples of total theatre in the two plays he wrote and directs himself – *Les Chroniques Coloniales* and *The Last Lonely Days of Robinson Crusoe*.

Danton's Death, staged by the German-born Swedish producer Michael Meschke, will be performed in the criminal court at Moabit.

Victor Garcia is the producer of Lorca's *Yerma* being performed by the Compania Nuria Espert with Nuria Espert in the title role.

Gyoergy Ligeti has been comissioned to write a work for the Festival. This will be given its first performance on 16 September by the Berlin Philharmonic together with soloists Lothar Koch on the oboe and Karlheinz Zöller on the flute.

Gundula Janowitz and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau will be the soloists in Brahm's *Deutsches Requiem* being performed on 23 and 24 September by the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan along with the Wiener Sing-Verein.

Fischer-Dieskau will also sing in Mendelssohn's *Paulus* on 1 October. Lorin Maazel will conduct the Radio Symphony Orchestra and the choir of the Deutsche Oper.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 March 1972)

Chinese films to be shown at Oberhausen

Frankfurter Allgemeine

For the first time in twelve years filmmakers from the People's Republic of China will get a showing at the West German short films festival in Oberhausen between 24 and 28 April. The organisers of this international festival have stated, however, that so far only the general acceptance of the representatives of Chinese filmmakers had been received. The number of films to be submitted by them is not yet known.

This year's festival will concentrate on the Yugoslav short film. One hundred and fifty films from Yugoslavia were offered and at the Belgrade National Festival the 26 to be shown at Oberhausen were selected. Thus Yugoslavia's numerical contribution will be the highest of any country.

The festival in 1973 will again be featuring a look back, and this time the theme will most likely be the films made by German émigrés between 1933 and 1945. To test whether this subject is likely to prove a success this year's festival will hark back to two Fritz Lang films concerning the problems of the political émigré: *Hangmen also die* and *Manhunt*.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 March 1972)

Film of Hamburg uprising in 1923 is a sincere production

The Communist uprising in Hamburg in 1923 was the last attempt at an armed socialist revolution in Germany. Just how this uprising started is something that has still not been satisfactorily cleared up even today.

There was social unrest, strikes and demonstrations against the hunger problem since 1918. The Reichswehr had already been set against the Communist Party in Saxony and Thuringia.

Discussions between the KPD and other workers organisations in the autumn of 1923 were intended to lead to a general strike. But these plans failed. The messenger bringing the news to Hamburg arrived too late.

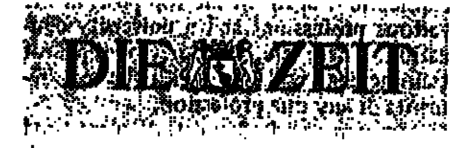
A documentary team from the Berlin Film and Television Academy (Klaus Wildenhahn, Gisela Tuchtenhagen and Reiner Etz) sought out the veterans of the 1923 uprising and made a two-hour documentary about them and about their revolution that failed, entitled *Der Hamburger Aufstand 1923*. A number of independent cinemas have been showing this film and it has played to packed houses.

Historical photographs, the present-day geography of the Barmbek district of Hamburg, reminiscences and biographies of those involved and their confrontation with the scenes of their former activities have been strung together skilfully.

As the camera travels alongside the high-level railway and the old streets and facades of houses the soundtrack has readings from the poetic texts of the Russian journalist Larissa Reissner, passages from official reports, from books and from public notices. The film conjures up the past and at the same time indirectly passes comment on the political situation in the present.

The major part is given over to statements and discussions of the old Communists. Something astonishing emerges from this: the people involved are all over sixty, yet they are presented in such a way, so vital and so penetrating, that it seems as if they are sitting in the same room and what they are saying becomes all the more fascinating.

This makes us realise how hateful one of the worst faults of television is, namely the way it reduces original statements to



empty phrases which seem prefabricated, to an interchangeable link in a chain of arguments that has already been created.

Wildenhahn and his team give their interviewees time and freedom to speak. They study faces and life histories. The fates of these people become more flexible and remain a basis and a filter for political enlightenment. Sober wisdom effuses from these faces with their astonishingly precise, clear and realistic features.

And something else becomes clearer: these men and women neither quote nor dole out agitprop, they never become fanatical nor dogmatic. For them Communism wasn't and isn't a panacea nor an ideology, but a natural basic demand. The class struggle is not a theoretical concept but a private, everyday experience which they formulate without pathos, accusations nor aggressions, not posing as martyrs nor lapsing into modish revolutionary jargon.

For them the experience was hunger, strikes, trials, prison, concentration camps and a life of long hard work...

Not only does the film throw light on an occurrence to which the history books do not do justice. It also corrects the attitudes of many leftist filmmakers who always look on the worker as an object for arrogant didacticism or as a fabulous creature symbolising the desirable flux of the intellectual and the working classes.

Unintentionally Wildenhahn unmasks all the filmmakers' idolatries and their socialistic turns of duty which can be seen at any film festival revealing them as inhumane and full of fossilised abstractions. They lack what comes naturally to this film: honour, humanity and credibility.

It is an attractive subject, an authentic documentation, with inner tension and the human touch. This film would have gone down well on television screens for which it was also designed, but apart from Westdeutscher Rundfunk's Third Programme none of the TV companies have touched it.

Wolf Donner

(Die Zeit, 17 March 1972)





■ EDUCATION

Arguments in favour of university expansion are often misleading

An international organisation placed an advertisement in a nationwide West German daily in 1962 calling for applications to be made for grants for the training of "human resource specialists". Three West Germans were among the four hundred or so applicants from throughout Europe.

If the same advertisement had appeared a few years later, the organisation in question would not have needed to complain about the shortage of applicants from the Federal Republic.

Educational economics had in the meantime become a sector of research that was being explored enthusiastically by economists, sociologists and educationalists.

Forecasts were immediately made. Schools, universities, classrooms, teachers, pupils and graduates were classified and categorised with respect to future demands.

It was therefore possible to estimate the approximate number of graduates who would be needed at a particular time if the Federal Republic were not to lag hopelessly behind other industrial nations as far as economics and technology were concerned.

A number of events in the sector of education policy in recent years prompt observers to take stock and examine whether or not damage has often been done to those young people who have been told and are still being told that an academic degree is a passport to a professional paradise on earth.

Realistic appraisal of the links between education and the labour market would have avoided a lot of the confusion among students who looked upon universities as a place of learning instead of the battleground of political forces and who viewed State support, that is the taxpayers' money, as an obligation incumbent upon them.

An examination of the courses begun by new students in their first or second terms at a university or institute of further education shows that the majority of students were not thinking of a future profession when choosing their subject.

Apart from faculties such as medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, pharmacology and theology which take up 18.3 per cent of registered students, the student population is divided up as follows:

Law 11.0 per cent, economics 16.2 per cent, the arts 25.0 per cent, mathematics 3.0 per cent, physics 4.6 per cent,

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Christ und Welt

chemistry 3.3. per cent, other sciences 2.9 per cent, engineering 10.4 per cent, architecture 1.3 per cent and other subjects 4.0 per cent. The figures are those for 1967.

These statistics only deal with male students. The figures for female students are not so interesting for a variety of reasons. If women do study, they always take a subject connected with a particular profession. A total of 40.5 per cent of girl students studied education in 1967. Seventeen per cent studied languages. The other percentages are insignificant as 42.5 per cent are divided into 24 subjects. The link between study and future professional position is often of no more than theoretical interest for female students.

Most male students, or the eighty per cent who do not study medicine, pharmacology or theology, would find it rewarding to examine some of the clichés that have sprung up out of public discussion of education in recent years.

Advocates of university expansion on as great a scale as possible argue that academic study is necessary to gain the qualifications for the constantly increasing demands of a world of labour that is becoming increasingly complicated.

Anyone who has worked in industry or has answered or issued the advertisement for a job knows that a university degree is often an open sesame into professional life. It is of importance when making the first rough selection of candidates as well as later when the selection processes become more refined.

Whether the knowledge acquired during study is ever needed is another question. Once accepted, the graduate must show that he is equal to the demands placed upon him. If he is not, even the best degrees are worthless. If he is not suitable he must go or take up an unimportant post with the firm.

Ability and not education is the decisive factor in a person's career. University study is not necessarily vital, even for top posts. A survey of the educational background of top industrial executives in West Germany in 1971 showed that one in ten had not passed their school-leaving examinations and that one in four had not studied at a university.

The educational requirements of any particular career vary considerably as shown by statistics drawn up to reveal clear links between certain degrees and certain types of profession.

All statistical surveys of this type come to the conclusion that there are no connections between the top posts in the various professions and a university education. There are a number of types of training that will meet with the requirements of any one profession.

Commerce and administration are good examples. At first glance economics graduates seem to have the best qualifications for careers in this sector. But statistics show that there are more and more law, arts and science graduates entering this field along with non-graduates or people who have attended schools of economics.

The rise in the number of people employed in commerce and administration that must be expected as these service industries increase in importance must not lead to the false conclusion that the number of economics graduates must rise at the same rate in order to satisfy the demand.

Professional requirements must be seen as a whole complex and not one-dimensionally. It is impossible to set out a table of professions and specify the intellectual and academic abilities needed, thus establishing an order of precedence for professions and a corresponding order of precedence for educational qualifications.

It would be a fatal mistake to rule that an academic education was essential for certain professions because of the growing importance of technology, science and research in economic life and the higher qualifications that employers are said to demand.

The demand for graduates seems to be rising in the short term but this is confusing cause and effect. The rise in demand is not due to any real needs but is quite simply the employers' reaction to the large number of graduates available.

The danger facing the whole economy when exaggerated importance is attached to study is that finance and ability may both go to the wrong places. The danger for individuals is professional frustration which can often end ambitions awoken by their studies.

Too high a standard of education will lead to as many difficulties in professional life as too low a standard. If for example a qualified engineer working at a large well-known concern because of the prestige of its name, its pensions scheme and security has only to construct cogs of various sizes and nothing but cogs, he will one day ask himself whether he really needed to study four years for this post.

Another common belief among advocates of university education and large sections of the population is that an increasing standard of education will lead to increasing mobility.

Students are also misled into believing that specialists are no longer wanted. Instead people should have all-round abilities and expertise enabling them to adapt at all times to the constantly changing demands of a changing economy.

If is said for instance that physicists specialising in solids must be able to participate in chemical or biological projects. In the field of economics tax experts must be able to take over the duties of a system analyst and a market researcher must be able to work as a financial planner if the situation on the labour market demands it.

Things are however different in practice. It is only specialists that can ma career for themselves these days. The j of all trades is not wanted. A univer graduate is not specialised enough u he has a number of years of pract work behind him.

By that time he will be in his early middle thirties. If he wants to change job he need only read the situati vacant column in the large dailies. Cha ing jobs after 35 and even more so forty becomes increasingly problema even in the profession for which applicant is trained. Changing profes involves extra difficulties as the pers transferring from one specialised are another.

Another reason put forward for u sity expansion is unlike the other ments in that it views the economy whole. It is argued that education essential condition for economic gro Expenditure in the education sector tributes to the improvement of quali the field of labour and is an impor condition for rised in productivity.

There can of course be no doubt of fact that a nation's standard of educa is of key importance for econo growth. But it is nonsense to claim the numbe;of years a person has stu is a reliable guide for calculating contribution to economic growth.

Experts confirm

Nevertheless a number of rece works published in recent years that this is the case. Educational e nomists try to calculate the profit of educational input down to fractio one per cent. Investment in what is human capital is scarcely viewed ferently from capital investment analysed along the lines of convention investment theories.

It is forgotten in the process that w and salaries provide no reliable yards for these calculations as the imperfe of the market, age and sex are comple ignored and the education factor assessed in a vacuum with no conside tion being paid to the overall so situation.

A society of graduates would not be ideal world with high incomes, m success in professional life, high s prestige, self-realisation for the indiv and above-average growth rates for economy.

All these tempting-sounding asserti only add fuel to a one-sided theory education and will only lead to the hop of a large number of university stude ending in disappointment in the next to twenty years.

Gisela Steeman

(Deutsche Zeitung, 3 March 19

New system to be introduced for school libraries

In future West German schools will not have separate libraries for the teaching staff and the pupils with a different selection of books but a central school library available for all, as a result of plans proposed by the central advisory office for school libraries in Frankfurt, which was brought to the attention of a conference of specialists in Kassel.

Furthermore an effort is being made to train school librarians who would have both educational and librarian experience. The present system whereby a member of the school staff volunteers to look after the school library has been described as totally unsatisfactory. At present the Federal German School libraries system ranks alongside that in France as the worst in Europe.

(Die Welt, 24 March 1972)

Finance worries face VDS

Bremer Nachrichten

The left-wing VDS Students Union now represents more than 320,000 students organised in 76 local branches, Herr Krüger of the VDS executive recently told the 24th VDS congress in Bonn.

Another thirteen branches, including those at the universities of Bremen and Saarbrücken and the Folkwang Academy of Essen have applied for their re-entry to the organisation. The VDS is approaching the stage where it will represent all student groups in West Germany.

Despite this growth the VDS is worried about its financial position, Krüger stated. A number of students, mainly members of the Christian Democrat Student Union or those supporting this organisation's views, have gone to court to petition for an injunction against the VDS' obtaining membership fees from the student committees of eleven universities.

The loss of finances per term amo to at least 150,000 Marks. Delegates ag complained about the fact that government has not yet decided resume paying a grant to the VDS.

The composition of the delegation do not suggest a complete change of politi course. The ideological dispute about th "right way" will be most obvious duri discussions on a document outlini future activities in the field of educati policy and general politics.

The VDS executive believes that th main battle should be directed against th university umbrella legislation, and th Federal states' decision not to emplo political extremists in the public service

(Bremer Nachrichten, 10 March 197

■ MEDICINE

Works doctors oppose the four-day working week

Works doctors oppose the idea of the four-day week which is commonly proposed and already in operation in a number of isolated cases. The working population fancy a long three-day weekend but doctors warn of the effects on health of a four-day week when the total number of hours worked is not reduced.

Dr Elisabeth Stollenz, the head of the Berlin Labour Medicine Academy, has put forward important reasons for this.

The four-day week became possible under existing regulations thanks to the variable working hours scheme under which workers themselves can decide what hours they are to work within certain limits.

In four days forty hours work can be done.

Dr Stollenz states that it is understandable that workers like an extra day's holiday over the weekend. But they must not be under any illusions. With a ten-hour working day and additional two hours spent travelling to and from work they will be away from home for an average of twelve hours.

But Dr Stollenz believes that twelve hours a day is far too long if performance is to remain as constant as employers would like. The working day would then begin and end during the hours of darkness. That means that the biological rhythm is disturbed.

The biological clock is roughly synchronised with the rotation of the Earth. During hours of darkness, irrespective of whether a person remains awake or not, a large number of bodily processes such as the kidneys, the stomach and intestinal tract and the functions of the circulation do not work at their normal high rate. During such a rest period the organ systems are not equal to the demands placed upon them by a twelve-hour working day.

In the long run the four-day week places excess demands on the entire organism. "Disorders would crop up in the central nervous system responsible for the functioning of the heart, stomach, intestines and liver," Dr Stollenz states. "At first the patient would only notice that something was wrong with his bodily functions but this could then lead to illnesses that are much more difficult to treat."

Another example will be sufficient to explain the functioning of the biological clock and its susceptibility to disorders. Sleep before midnight is rightly thought of as the healtiest type of sleep. This is not only a popular adage but is connected with the fact that the inner rhythm of all organs slows down from about nine o'clock in the evening onwards. Bodily functions are gradually stepped up from about three o'clock in the morning.

Sleep after midnight can never be so deep and refreshing as before midnight even if the sleeper can stay in bed in the morning. As the biological clock is linked with the Earth's rotation and the position of the sun the best period for sleep – the hours before midnight – cannot be arbitrarily displaced as workers on night shift find.

Dr Stollenz fears that people will not be refreshed by their sleep after a ten-hour working day. When people are prevented from sleeping normally they suffer a deficit – as certain torture methods show. Their health can then be damaged and the nervous system as a whole can be affected. Dr. Stollenz doubts whether the long weekend would be used to recover from the strains of the working week and catch up on the sleep missed. "We all know that long weekends are often misused for short trips to climatically unfavourable zones or for journeys on croweded roads and motorways," she comments. "And one must not ignore the possibility of a person taking a spare-time job that could easily degenerate into real work."

There would be no relaxation within the weekly cycle in circumstances such as these. Early retirement might then be necessary for medical reasons.

Workers and trade unions demand more free time. Dr Stollenz would like to see this implemented in a form compatible with the findings of labour medicine.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 March 1972)

Nuclear battery for heart pacemaker

A recently developed energy-generating system for West Germany's first 'atomic-powered' heart pacemaker is being tested at the Siemens Research and Development Centre, Erlangen. At the conclusion of tests with the laboratory model, which has been in continuous operation for more than 12,000 hours, the new pacemaker will be implanted for the first time. The device is powered by a thermo-electric isotope battery, whose energy source – enclosed within a radiation-proof capsule – is the plutonium-238 isotope. By the disintegration of this radioactive substance, energy is continuously released in the form of heat, which in turn is converted – with the help of thermocouples – into electric energy for powering the pacemaker. An 'atomic battery' such as this will function for at least ten years before the pacemaker has to be replaced. Development of the new system, extending over an approximately 3-year period, was sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science. (Photo: Siemens)

Minister gives tips for good health

Health Minister Käte Strobel recently said in Bad Godesberg that people who wanted to remain healthy should do daily though moderate physical training, be calm and composed in the face of the excessive demands placed on them by our technological society and be self-disciplined as far as luxuries were concerned.

She was speaking about World Health Day to be held on 7 April with the slogan "Think of Your Heart – the Motor of Your Life."

Käte Strobel demanded more preventive medicine and increased measures towards the early recognition of diseases affecting the heart and circulation.

She also warned against the effects of alcohol and nicotine consumption. People smoking twenty cigarettes a day are three times more likely to have a heart attack than non-smokers.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 March 1972)

Nervous disorders due to lack of minerals

A scientific team at the Biological and Physical Research Association's installation in Oberjesingen believes that disorders of the central nervous system are particularly widespread at the moment, due to anomalies in the body's mineral content.

Dr Theo Sommer, a physicist at Stuttgart Technical University, said in Cologne that the phosphate and magnesium content rises intercellularly within the red corpuscles.

"This shift in mineral content leads to a direct change inn energy production and a number of disorders," Dr Sommer states.

Increased doses of potassium, copper and zinc usually only take a number of days to cure the symptoms which have not been given proper treatment in the past because of the lack of information surrounding them.

Dystonia of the central nervous system manifests itself through migrane, insomnia, vertigo, lassitude, restlessness and disorders in the heart and circulation. The team took over five thousand blood samples to reach its results.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 16 March 1972)

Essen Professor warns against noise-threat

Noise was once used in China to execute people, old sources from the Orient reveal. People who are constantly exposed to loud noise can become hard of hearing and there are more examples for this than that of the old musician turned deaf.

"We must assume that the threat is serious even though we do not yet know everything for sure," Professor Gerd Jansen of Essen said in a lecture at the Advanced Medical Training Centre in Berlin.

"Though noise research is not so advanced as other branches," Jansen explained, "our investigations have dealt with the changes that can be measured physiologically."

Blood pressure, pulse rate and heart beats of people both awake and asleep were measured when music was playing loudly or quietly in the background or when there was other noise of either informational or random content. The measurements showed that noise causes damage to the central nervous system.

Decibels are used to measure noise. Talking loudly results in a decibel reading of about 75 decibels, factory noise reaches 95 decibels and most people find 105 decibels a nuisance after a few minutes.

Guinea-pigs were subjected to music and noise between 80 and 95 decibels in order to test the effects on the circulation. One of Bach's Brandenburg Concertos was used along with a tape containing everyday noise.

Introverted and sensitive people found the noise disturbing after a few minutes but music of the same noise intensity was tolerated for an hour or more.

People tending to be extrovert tolerated both the music – which they enjoyed even after a number of hours – and the arbitrary noise which did not bother them at all.

Their pulse rate also declined after a time though only to a limited extent. Loud music always has a disturbing effect in the long run.

Measurements taken from guinea pigs as they slept were extremely interesting physiologically. Fifty-five decibels may not be very high during the day but it is at night. The pulse rate in the fingers changed even when the bursts of noise lasted only ten seconds.

The depth of sleep was greatly affected by a reading of seventy decibels. The circulation of blood to the extreme parts of the body also dropped. The heart beat and pulse decreased noticeably.

The pulse beats in the fingers decreased even when noise was low. Even bursts of noise lasting for a third of a second resulted in a drop in the peripheral circulation.

The cumulative effect of noise is of special importance. The frequency of the noise correlates with the mental defence mechanisms and noise intensity with the physiological reaction.

A reading of eighty decibels is usually enough to set these processes in motion. Measurements of 95 decibels result in great strain. These figures vary according to noise frequency but the danger is great at 95 decibels. Deafness is the consequence of permanent noise.

Psychosomatic noise research has now discovered the noise graph of sounds heard or not heard during a certain period. The ups and downs of the graph show how frequent the noise is and provide an important parameter.

Jansen calls this the equivalent permanent sound level which is abbreviated as dB (A). The organism thus possesses an opportunity for regeneration when the noise is not too great or lasts too long.

Professor Jansen has also dealt with the noise to which young people are exposed in discotheques. Older people would suffer some damage to their hearing. But Jansen found that young people did not become steadily more hard of hearing.

Even discjockeys are not exposed to a noise rate of more than 88 to 98 dB (A). Their job normally lasts only a few years and then they get married. They then face other problems, Jansen quipped.

Otto Tappen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 March 1972)

■ TOURISM

Individualists holiday on the Halligen isles

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Looking from the North Sea coastline towards the longest of the Halligen Islands, Langeness seems like a series of little hills (Hallige) dotted with farms rather than a small island. There are the *Warften*, artificially created hills constructed to give protection to man and beast when storms blow up. But, according to the experts, the damage storms can do has diminished since the dangerous flooding of February 1962.

The islanders, anxious to increase their tourist trade, fear rumours among holidaymakers who believe that the Halligen Islands are just mudflats or that only in July and August do the islands have weather that allows visitors to enjoy a holiday. People who are in the know are aware that in June and September these islands can be a sheer delight.

Those who know and love the Halligen Islands are of the view that organised tourism to the islands should be forbidden. A few individualists and loners have already fled from the crush of cities to settle there.

In tourist terms when the Halligen Islands are mentioned this means Hooge, the highest above sealevel and the largest, Langeness, the longest, Gröde and Oland, the small island and Habe, the very smallest. Only a summer house stands on this island.

No secret is made of the fact that only five hundred people live in the total group of ten Halligen Islands. The islanders have 620 beds available for holidaymakers. Fewer people live in these islands than live in many a block of apartments in the large cities.

The islanders are happy to report that many of the holidaymakers who visit the Halligen Islands are regulars. The islanders wait for their visit as they would wait for the arrival of relations.

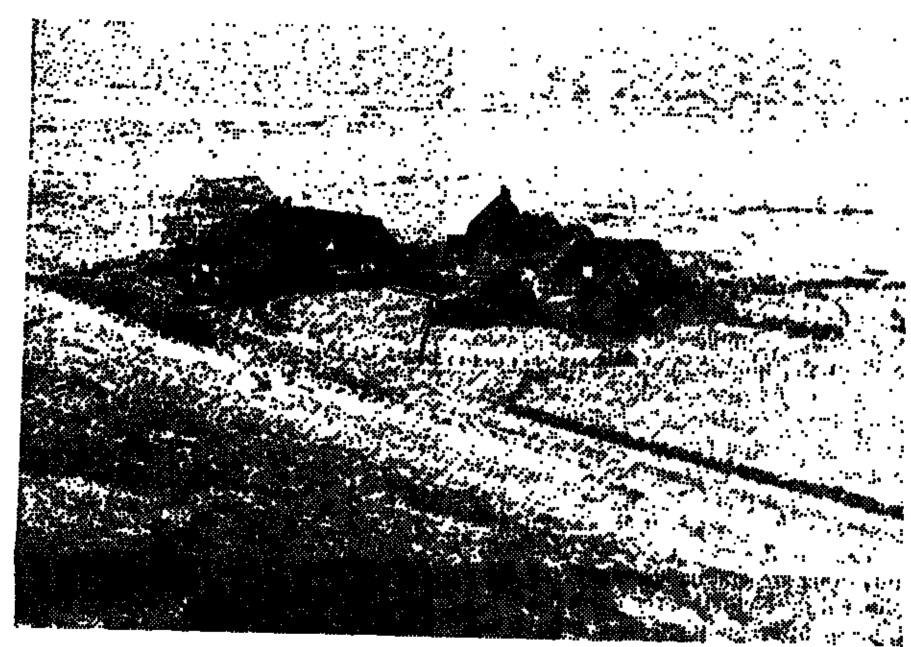
The most attractive aspect of the island is that a holidaymaker not only can but must make his own amusement. This does not mean that the holidaymaker can only take pleasure from the landscape set in a mighty ocean and the cosiness of a local family's home. There are plenty of opportunities for sport of all kinds – riding across the meadows on horseback or cycling along the country tracks. And swimming of course, but only when the tide is high. There are no dangerous breakers. The bathing beaches are clearly marked out. The weather is more reliable than it is on the mainland.

Children returning home from a holiday on Gröbe or Oland will amaze their friends with tales of how life was like Robinson Crusoe's adventures.

Langeness and Oland are connected by a narrow embankment, but this can only be used by workers on the embankment. The Segellore, called Capt'n Magda, is a romantic monument to their labours. But the Halligen Islands are not entirely cut off – motorboats ply between the islands and the mainland.

On the islands the 'Trinity' is much honoured – on Langeness this is the pastor, the schoolteacher and the mayor. Pastor Wilkens is a sociable, well read man who understands completely the originality and propensity to tall stories of his flock.

Teacher Peter Barnsen has lived on the island for twenty years and has taken care of the island's archives. He said: "No, no I don't want to move from here."



Langeness, the longest of the Halligen Islands

(Photo: dpa, freigeg. v. Luftamt Hamburg Nr. 219259)

He is prone to making quotations endlessly but when he goes for a walk through the green meadows so peacefully set in the blue sea he quotes a line from Friedrich Hebbel "... be at peace, enjoy nature."

Mayor Berthold Petersen, the third man in the Island's hierarchy, is a born organiser. When you get to know him well you learn to appreciate his artistic talents. He has the most unusual hobby, and he says a hobby is essential on the Island. He designs signposts for the Island for the benefit of visitors. They are put up on Langeness and Oland.

The secluded islands offer a world all of their own. Apart from the grocer's van and one private car on Hooge there is only Uwe Dulz's horse carriage, which he uses to take holidaymakers a tour of the island during the season. He writes on his advertising board words to the effect that he gives no commentary but visitors have plenty of time to contemplate. However he knows the island like the back of his hand and astonishes visitors with his knowledge. No question put to him goes unanswered. He is a fount of knowledge about the Island's history, fish, birds and the islands' flora.

Uwe Dulz stands with the seals and seal pups and knows them intimately. This is confirmed if a visitor goes with him on a walk through the mudflats, which is a must. The animals know and like him obviously, they nudge closer full of curiosity, their round faces bobbing up out of the water.

A visitor need have no fear when he takes a walk with Uwe Dulz or his wife through the ooze after the sea has ebbed.

They know every rill and the water level differences between high tide and low. When the water rises they take a seat at the pub calling "another drink, then". In the pub there are no differences between locals and visitors. Guests drink *Pharisäer* (coffee and rum) and play skat (a local card game).

Sometimes Hans Poth is there. He is a one man show. He beats his home-made cymbals with his feet whilst belting out a tune on an old squeeze box. His jobs on the Island include landlord of a pub, postman, sexton and barber. It is not unusual for the islanders to do serveral jobs.

A holiday on the Halligen Islands is not everyone's cup of tea. Thank goodness for that say the regulars from Hamburg, Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt or Munich. Visitors take to a family and take part in the family's life. People are known by the family name such as the Holdtens, Bendixens, Brognussens or Paulsens.

For a holiday on the Halligen Islands a visitor should go with oilskins and wellington boots, just as a mountaineer goes off with axe and rope. It is difficult to go from one meadow stretch to the next through the mudflats. Progress is very slow.

It is only one of the Island's many 'tall stories' when Uwe Dulz tells the tale of the storm of 1362 in which 7,500 people were drowned.

The smaller islands do everything possible to improve their tourist traffic. On Hooge which has only 1,450 acres in all and only 180 inhabitants there are 350 beds available for visitors. Gröde has only 20 inhabitants but can accommodate 30 visitors. On Langeness there are 220 beds available for visitors and on Oland forty.

Family holidays are very popular. Cooking facilities are of course available, but few visitors could prepare plaice as do the housewives of the Halligen Islands. Pubs and restaurants on the Islands offer tasty dishes of prawn cocktail, mussels and black puddings.

Süderoog is an island that belongs to the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein and has been reserved for youth activities. Ten young visitors can be accommodated there. When the tide is out one can accompany the post lady over the mudflats to the island of Pellworm, perhaps passing by the thousand-year-old ruins of a church. Organ concerts are given on the famous Arp-Schnittger instrument in the Church of St. Salvator.

There is an interesting proposal to develop a nature reserve to include all the islands and the mudflats between them and the mainland. Herr Petersen of Pellworm said: "It is vital that the balance between nature and our civilisation should be maintained. The beauties of the Halligen Islands must be preserved."

Else Wacker

(Handelsblatt, 17 March 1972)

Tie, tie again

Men in this country have a problem: they do not know now to tie properly the broad ties that are currently fashionable, according to a survey conducted by the Krefeld Tie-Makers Institute.

The Institute intends to start in Düsseldorf a campaign to educate men in the difficult art. Pretty girls will show men in the city's high streets how to tie the tie.

One of the first who must take this lesson to heart is North Rhine-Westphalia Prime Minister Heinz Kühn. He was of the view that the knot was called the "Windsor Knot" and was too tight. He preferred something looser and more comfortable.

The Institute's campaign is not entirely unmotivated. The Institute believes that this Easter more ties will be sold than ever before.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 16 March 1972)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Grave decision

A six-year-old illegitimate girl has been given the right to tend "the top right hand corner" of her father's grave by a local court in Offenburg.

This decision allowing the little girl to care for an area 47.5 by 45 centimetres, exactly one eighth of the total area, puts an end to a dispute between the widow and her six children and the little girl and her mother.

The widow claimed that only she and her six children had the right to care for the grave.

The cemetery attendent has been ordered by the court to "show the limits of the little girl's area by means of a stone or some other sign".

The judge ruled that if there were any further disputes the guilty party would run the risk of an unlimited fine and imprisonment up to six months.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 15 March 1972)

Sleep myth dashed

Sleep before midnight need not necessarily be as healthy and as deep as the popular saying might have us believe. The medical journal *Selecta* interviewed a number of prominent doctors who have done research into sleep and found that there are two types of persons – the morning-sleeper and the evening-sleeper, all depending on the daily biological rhythms.

The first hours of sleep are usually the most restful, irrespective of whether slumber begins before or after midnight. The most important thing is to have enough sleep. Though needs vary from individual to individual, everyone should sleep at least seven or eight hours.

Being out of step with the world in the morning in nothing to do with sleep. Not everybody's biological clock has the same rhythm. People who work with their brains need a long warming-up period and it is only late in the day that they really wake up. They are handicapped if forced into a normal everyday routine.

(Welt am Sonntag, 12 March 1972)

Fag end

Cigarette advertising on television is to be stopped by the end of 1972, according to a recent announcement made by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

The Ministry has taken this action using paragraph eight of the legislation dealing with limitations that can be applied to advertising.

One of the reasons for ending TV advertising was an application made by the Ministry of Health which claimed that it would be in the best interests of the public at large.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 20 March 1972)

Room for play

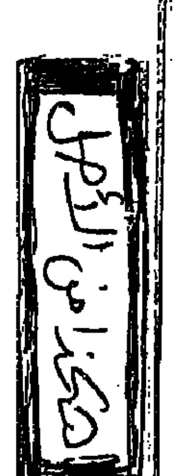
Buildings of more than two apartments in Baden-Württemberg should include in the layout a playground for children according to an amendment made to building legislation.

The amendment has passed its third reading in the provincial assembly with a considerable majority voting for.

In buildings already erected including more than three apartments occupiers can demand that provision be made for a children's playground.

The law comes into effect on 1 July.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 March 1972)



■ SPORT

Manufacturers get in on the nationwide keep fit campaign act

WELT am SONNTAG

Go for a run again, go swimming, cycling, dancing – the whole nationwide keep fit campaign started with a cheery cartoon figure, Trimmy, giving the thumbs up sign and urging people to get out and stretch their legs again. Not just Olympic athletes but ordinary people.

Initially the campaigners had wondered whether the "keep in trim" slogan would make its mark on the general public. When the first dirty jokes began to circulate about cheery little Trimmy market analysts realised that they need not have worried.

Keep in trim with Trimmy is a slogan that has caught on, regardless whether the man in the street has bothered to make the attempt. Eighty-nine per cent of males in this country (and 86 per cent of women) know who Trimmy is and what he represents.

Nearly four million people have engaged in some kind of sporting ectivity as a result of his exhortations; 1,300,000 indulge in sporting activities every day and a further 2.3 million people keep fit twice a week.

Thanks to Trimmy, or so it seemed, people in this country were well on their way from being feeble, slipped-disc sad sacks to becoming healthy specimens.

The success of the campaign surprised even old hands in the opinion poll business and aroused admiration among hard-boiled admen.

Mind you, the Federal Republic Sports League, the countrywide organisation representing ten million members of sports clubs and associations, had not been sparing with the money. Seventeen million Marks have been ploughed into the campaign, which is masterminded by professional advertising agencies.

The outcome was correspondingly sensational. Keep in trim is a slogan as well-known as trade marks such as Mercedes, eau de Cologne and Coca Cola. It is a brand name on the muscle market for the common man.

The target group seems to have been reached. At 79 swimming galas arranged in conjunction with the keep fit campaign nearly two participants in three were not already members of a sports club of any kind.

Similar results have been achieved in other disciplines, so it can be said that Trimmy has not been without effect on people for whom sport is principally associated with armchair viewing.

The foundation stone seems to have been laid for Tom, Dick and Harry to engage in sporting activities regardless of the top notch and cock a snook, as it were, at the Olympic hue and cry.

Every bead of sweat expended with the honourable intention of keeping fit boosts the self-confidence of the amateur enthusiast and is as good as a gold medal to be proudly sported in one's lapel.

The men behind the campaign, though, are still out of their depth as to what is to become of the energies they have mobilised. Will people still be keeping fit (or able to do so) in ten or twenty years' time? Much will depend on environmental influences.

In Finland one person in three engages in sport of some kind or other. There is enough woodland to go for a run. In Norway and Sweden too people did not take much reminding to decide to get out into the country and do something for their health.

In Japan sport has gone underground. In Shinjuku, a surburb of Tokyo, an underground paradise for athletes has been built. It is an enormous complex of streets, shops, offices and garages but also boasts facilities for all manner of leisure sports.

In artificial light and air conditioning the sons and daughters of the land of the rising sun keep in trim in underground burrows.

The sporting boom is enormous and, up to a point, dangerous. Slowly but surely the manufacturers of sports equipment are jumping on the bandwaggon.

There are keep fit articles of all kinds and the industry is making sure that it does well out of a campaign launched by others at a cost of seventeen million Marks. Sports equipment manufacturers have not ploughed a pfennig of their own into the campaign.

The consumer is regrettably being surrounded by a commercial keep fit jungle. Advertisements tell him how many items he needs to buy to keep up with the rest. A home fitness centre is the least a status seeker can spend his money on, if the advertisers' claims are anything to go by.

Training devices are assuming the same importance as status symbols as, say, colour TV. Millions of keep fit enthusiasts run the risk of becoming millions of keep fit consumers.

Not long ago Bonn Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher opened the Munich International Sports Equipment Fair with the impressive comment that the state is bound to accept sport as a leisure activity just as it is duty-bound to combat the ruination of Man's natural environment.

The largest exhibition of its kind in the world, the Munich fair gave manufacturers and traders (though not the general public, who were not admitted) a clear idea of the dimensions involved in the sports equipment industry.

On a fifteen-acre site 902 exhibitors from 27 countries displayed a staggering range of wares demonstrating the kind of sporting activities the man in the street can get up to in his spare time.

Oberbürgermeister Hans-Jochen Vogel of Munich rounded off the picture by noting that in his city alone 150 million Marks a year were spent on sports equipment. The same amount of money is spent on pharmaceutical products.

What is more, the Trimmy bandwaggoneers are on the point of launching a full-scale attack. Radio advertising will be aimed specifically at Riviera holidaymakers. Keep fit equipment will be advertised directly and indirectly on television.

Building contractors will be persuaded to set up keep fit centres on new estates. Keep fit rooms will be established in kindergartens and, to crown it all, there will be 250 woodland sports routes. The woods will no longer do the trick by simply being there. Commercialism has been so perfected that they are now supplied fitted out for sporting requirements.

Trimmy, one cannot but help feeling, is on the point of consuming his brainchildren. Keep in trim is becoming more and more of a slogan and a law into itself. There is no mistaking the trend. The idea is being followed by commercial exploitation.

Sport now calls for equipment. It is the equipment that is beginning to count, not the fact of keeping fit.

Sixty-six per cent, or two in three of the people questioned in the course of an Emnid poll, felt that the sporting activity in which they currently engage is just about right – not too much and not too little.

Two people out of three thus feel they are getting enough exercise. It is far from an ideal figure. Sixty-sixty per cent are satisfied with themselves.

The conclusion can only be that pretty well everyone knows of Trimmy but that the idea of sport as a yardstick of individual condition has failed to make its mark.

People in this country are a nation of keep-in-trimmers. The Finns are athletes. They are happy with a bit of woodland to go for a run in; it does not need to be marked out like a pin-table.

Like all campaigns of this kind the keep fit campaign is not easy to fathom. It will take future statistics to reveal what is mere fashion and what has really been effective.

The only true yardstick is the number of people who die of heart attacks or obesity. Not until their number declines will Trimmy definitely have been a success.

Ulfert Schröder

(Welt am Sonntag, 19 March 1972)

Minister calls for cut-rate tram fares for Olympic visitors

Bavarian Interior Minister Bruno Merk is in favour of cut-rate public transport facilities for Olympic athletes and visitors to Munich during the Games.

Between 250,000 and 300,000 visitors from abroad are expected, 60,000 of whom will probably stay for the duration of the Games, Merk reckons.

Cut-rate fares would probably induce them to use public transport.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 March 1972)

21st International Paraplegic Games at Heidelberg

Exactly 25 days before President Heinemann opens the Munich Olympics in the traditional manner he will be inaugurating another sporting event of major importance, the twenty-first International Paraplegic Games, to be held from 1 to 10 August 1972 in Heidelberg.

The first Stoke Mandeville Games were held near London in 1948 on the initiative of Professor Ludwig Guttmann. There were sixteen participants.

This year in Heidelberg some thousand competitors from more than forty countries will pit their prowess in archery, basketball, table tennis, field athletics, invalid chair racing and slalom, fencing, bowling, weight-lifting, snooker and swimming.

The 21st International Games in Heidelberg will cost roughly 1.5 million Marks, or roughly a tenth of one per cent of the expenditure that is being ploughed into the 20th Summer Olympics in Munich and Kiel.

Ellen Lauterbach, Social Democratic Bundestag member for Heidelberg, deserves much of the credit for ensuring that the Federal government footed two thirds of the bill and that President Heinemann agreed to be the Games' patron.

Ellen Lauterbach is a member of the organising committee for the Games and was also instrumental in rallying support for the issue of a commemorative postage stamp to mark the holding of the 21st Stoke Mandeville Games in this country.

The importance the Federal government attaches to the Games and to sport for the disabled in general can be judged from the reply to a parliamentary question tabled by the coalition parties.

"Sport," the reply noted, "is, we feel, a fundamental factor in endeavours to integrate the disabled in society. Its importance is not only therapeutic but also social as part and parcel of the improvement in the situation of the disabled."

Parliament and the government propose to draw up a programme of action to encourage and improve sport for the handicapped.

It is worth noting in this context that President Heinemann feels that in a rapidly changing society sport can only achieve its aims provided that the entire country views it as a significant social activity.

There are more than 1,100 sports clubs for the disabled around the country and their total membership is some 67,000. The handicapped must, like everyone else, be given an apportunity of developing their capabilities to the utmost, both at work, in educational facilities and in sport.

The Stoke Mandeville Games are being held in advance of the publicity-scooping Olympics with the express aim of bringing this urgent necessity to the attention of the general public.

Help for the organisers (for the most part the Federal Republic Paraplegic Association) is forthcoming from a number of quarters. Forty Bundeswehr and US Army coaches will help competitors to commute between the sports facilities and their places of residence.

The Games are being held at the University sports ground and on the premises of the newly-opened Federal training centre in Heidelberg. Social events, folklore, theatrical evenings and outings will complement the sporting events.

The competitors will be almost exclusively paralysed from the waist down. Stoke Mandeville was opened by Professor Guttmann as a British national centre for sufferers from spinal paralysis in 1944.

Dr Guttmann was well aware of the enormous therapeutic significance of sport and developed it into an established part of treatment for his patients.

A tragic and serious example of the way in which disability must be overcome is provided by the former Olympic long-distance runner Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia. At the 1960 Rome Olympics Bikila won the marathon gold medal.

Four years later he achieved the unique feat – since 1896, at least – of again coming home first in the marathon, this time in Tokyo. Then he was crippled in a car accident and will have to spend the rest of his life in a wheelchair.

Willi Daume, chairman of the Olympic organising committee, invited him to attend the Munich Olympics as a spectator. Three weeks beforehand he will doubtless be the best-known competitor at the 21st Stoke Mandeville Games in Heidelberg.

Ernst Dieter Schmickler

(Das Parlament, 18 March 1972)